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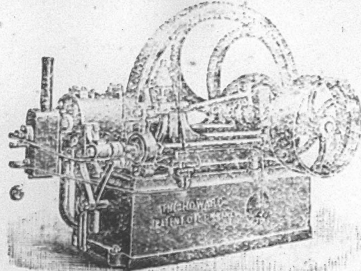
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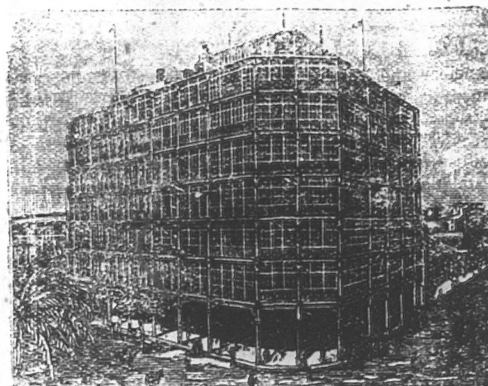
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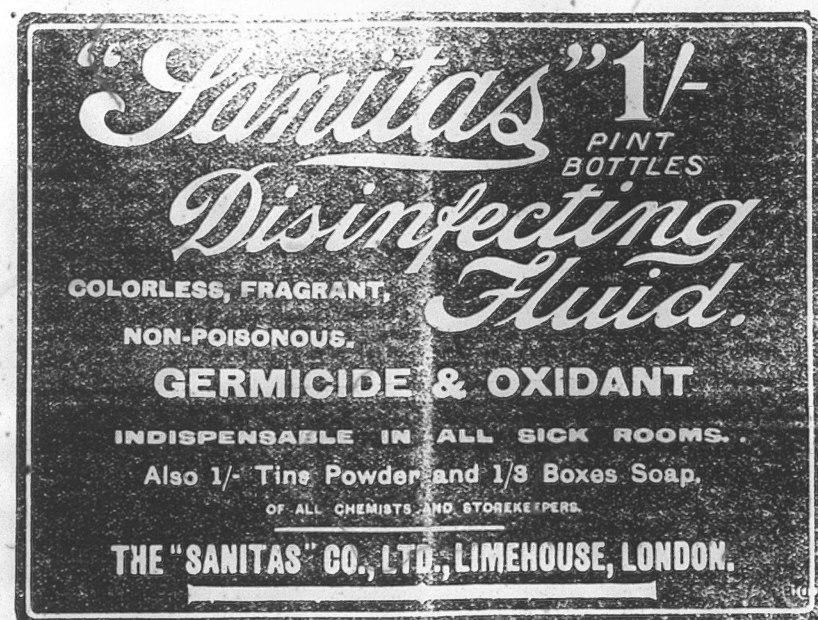
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DAILY WEATHER REPORT ALEXANDRIA

Kom-el-Nadoura Observatory.

Direction of wind	E.
Force of Anemometer	...	...	...	10
State of Sea	...	...	...	Calm
Barometer corrected	...	...	...	753.9
Barometer uncorrected	...	...	...	...
Evaporation	...	...	...	5.5
State of Clouds	...	...	...	1 clouded
Max. Temp. in the shade	...	...	...	24.6
Min. do.	...	...	...	17.3
Humidity of the air	...	...	...	88
Heat of the sun	...	...	...	40
Rainfall in inches	...	...	...	—
Moon rises 3.55 a.m.	...	...	...	...
sets 4—p.m.	...	...	...	...

REMARKS.
The weather continues to be cool and pleasant. The
early morning opens somewhat cloudy with a light
E. breeze and a steady barometer.

OTHER STATIONS.
OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said	28	16	Maroua	32	13
Suez	28	14	Athara	32	19
Helouan	25	14	Suakin	19	23
Ghizeh	25	12	Khartoum	34	22
Assiout	27	19	Kassala	35	17
Assuan	39	15	Wad Medani	35	19
Wady Halfa	31	16	Duelma	34	23

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind	Temp.	State of Sea
Trieste	770.3	Light	16	Very slight
Malta	768.3	Almost calm	32	Very slight
Brindisi	768.8	Moder.	20	Rather rough
Athens	767.9	Fresh	24	Rather rough
Limassol	761.5	Calm	28	Calm

THE SUN.

PHASES OF THE MOON.	Rises a.m.	Sets p.m.
Nov. 1 Full Moon	6.46 a.m.	6.9
" 9 Last Quarter	11.45 a.m.	6.15
" 16 New Moon	10.37 a.m.	6.31
" 23 First Quarter	2.39 a.m.	6.28

The Egyptian Gazette

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The Egyptian Gazette

THE ENGLISH DAILY NEWSPAPER.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1906.

ENGLAND AND ALIENS.

It seems likely that the whole difficult
question of the moral right of England to shelter
political criminals is about to be raised anew.
Last week the Manchester police arrested a
young Russian, on a warrant charging him
with having caused the murder of several
policemen and others in Russia, by means of
bombs. The warrant, it appears, was one of

those known as a provisional extradition
warrant, which was issued in the ordinary
way, at the request of the Russian authorities.

The bomb, remarks the "Daily Telegraph,"
has become the normal weapon of the Russian
revolutionary, who sees no reason to be
ashamed of owning to it, and, indeed, openly
glories in its efficacy. During the last eighteen
months it has produced a terrible catalogue of
violent deaths. Hardly a day passes even now
without news of some fresh bomb outrage,
which rarely fails to secure a victim. What,
then, is to be the attitude of the British Govern-
ment to the perpetrators of these crimes who
succeed in gaining safe shelter on our shores?
Are they to be classed as political offenders
or as murderers? If a political agitation is
conducted on lines which are indistinguishable
from sheer Anarchy and Nihilism, are those
who so conduct it to be given the benefit of
the doubt? Are the British authorities to
refuse to grant their extradition? In the old
days there was, so to speak, a recognised way
of playing the revolutionary game. Those who
entered into a plot to overthrow the existing
dynasty or Government planned a rising, im-
ported arms and men, and if the plot did not
miscarry—as it usually did—the issue was
fought out in a regular way, with the scaffold
as the sure penalty of failure for the leaders
and the hangman's rope for a goodly proportion
of the rank and file. The crime might be de-
scribed officially as heinous and damnable
treason, but a man's honour as a gentleman was
not impugned by his being a revolutionary.
The clearest line was drawn between a plot of
this sort and a Guy Fawkes conspiracy, which
involved murder on a vast scale, or schemes
of simple assassination. These—unless where
religious bigotry blurred men's moral sense—
excited horror and disgust, and the assassin
who failed found few to sympathise with him
in the barbarous tortures to which he was sub-
jected. But nowadays the formal revolution
is a thing almost impossible, save in South
American Republics, and quite impossible in
any big country unless a section of the army
throws in its lot with the insurgents. In other
words, a revolution of the type successfully
fostered by Mazzini and Garibaldi is not to be
thought of in Russia, and the would-be revo-
lutionary is driven back upon the methods of
the assassin.

How is any distinction, continues our con-
temporary, to be made between two types of
men whose actions are practically indistinguish-
able from one another? The question is no-
torious that the term revolutionary in Russia
covers a host of reckless scoundrels who fling
their bombs, not with the purpose of slaying
some definite person who has distinguished
himself by his tyranny or brutality, but simply
with the idea of creating a terror. They are
careless whom they strike down; if innocent
people fall, that is their misfortune, but
the revolution must go on. Are men of
this type to be admitted into England, or, if
admitted, is their extradition to be refused
if asked for by the Russian authorities? Is
a man to be classed as a political refugee
if he has flung a random bomb into a chance
group of police or hurled it through the
windows of some crowded café? Would the
villain who so nearly assassinated King Alfonso
and his bride have been harboured in England
as a political refugee, or the man who wrecked
the Russian Premier's villa and slew thirty
in the attempt, or the actual murderers of
M. de Plehve and the Grand Duke Sergius?
In what respect were these crimes less an-
archistic than the assassination of Presidents
Carnot and McKinley? To admit one assassin
of this type is to admit all, and we do not
believe that is the reasoned wish of the British
public. At the time of the Orsini affair the
feeling in England was to cheer for every
revolutionary without inquiry into his ante-
cedents, and to welcome with open arms any
rebel against foreign authority. The language
employed by the French colonels in their
addresses to the Emperor, when they clamoured
for war against a country whose flag harboured
such monsters as Orsini, was beyond question
outrageous, but the French and other Govern-
ments had a legitimate grievance against Eng-
land for harbouring refugees who plotted mur-
ders and revolutions. The Orsini bombs were
manufactured in Birmingham; the plot was
hatched in a Soho restaurant. That Middle
Victorian fondness for picturesque desperadoes
is dying out. There is now a far more intimate
connection between the English police and
the police of foreign capitals. Even if an
asylum is given on English soil to a number of
dangerous characters, their doings are carefully
watched from day to day, and their every
movement is recorded and reported. The
asylum, therefore, is not all it appears to be
at first sight, and a variety of causes have
combined to lessen the rapture which used to
greet the political refugee.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Cattle Plague.

It is now more than a fortnight since a case of cattle plague has been notified.

Cairo British Consulate.

The British Consulate at Cairo was deluged yesterday by the bursting of water-pipe.

New Bridge.

A new road bridge with an opening span is to be built over the Mansourieh Canal at Salaka.

Mixed Tribunals.

Castelli Bey, director of the European services in the Ministry of Justice, has been appointed chief of the division in the Mixed Tribunals.

Soldiers' Club.

A farewell smoking concert to the Royal Berkshire Regiment and the Lancashire Fusiliers will be held in the Soldiers' Club, Cairo, on Saturday, 24th inst.

Diphtheria at Port Said.

The "Vérité" says that an epidemic of diphtheria has occurred at Port Said. Several fatal cases are reported, and a number of patients are now under treatment.

Beyram Holidays.

The Ministries and all the other Government Departments will be closed during the three days of Beyram, which commences on Saturday, as well as on Friday, the "Waka," or eve of Beyram.

Alexandria Conservatoire.

The annual public "epreuve" of the pupils attending the Conservatoire de Musique will take place at the New Khedivial Hotel on Saturday next, at 9.15 p.m. The programme is a long and interesting one.

The Brindisi Mail.

The mail from Europe, via Brindisi, is expected to arrive at Port Said at 1 p.m. to-day. It will probably reach Alexandria at 6 a.m. to-morrow, and in that case will be ready for distribution at the G.P.O. at 8 a.m.

New Schools for Cairo.

According to "Al-Minbar," the Ministry of Public Instruction intends to open two new schools in Cairo, one for girls, at Abbassieh and the other, for boys, at Husseinieh. The two schools will cost L.E. 32,000 and L.E. 55,000 respectively.

Mena House.

To spend the Beyram holidays at Mena House many residents have booked their rooms there, where they will enjoy the pure desert air and the peaceful repose at night. In order to meet the wishes of the visitors, the manager of the hotel has arranged to hold a small dance on Saturday next, 17th inst.

New Cadis.

A council of ulema is to be held in a few days in Cairo in order to select a number of ulema to fill some vacancies among the cadis in several Mekkeh Sharieh in Cairo and the provinces. A list of the candidates' names will be submitted to the Council of Ministers, which will confirm the appointments.

Suez Canal.

On the 12th November, 8 vessels, 3 northward and 5 southward bound, transited the Canal, and paid transit and passenger toll Fr. 211,658.79. Of these vessels, 2 were British, 4 German, 1 French, and 1 Austrian. The total revenue since November 1 is Fr. 3,004,900.31. During this period, 115 vessels transited the Canal, 56 northward and 59 southward bound.

Stock and Share Circular.

Messrs. H. de Vries and Boutigny, stock and share brokers of Cairo, publish a daily circular which briefly and clearly exposes everything relating to shares and cotton. This bulletin is of great utility to all desirous of following easily and closely the actual movement of the market. The circular, which also contains considerable financial information, is sent gratis on application.

King's Birthdays.

The two last birthdays of the King of England and Italy have had this year quite a special grandeur. The idea of the union of all the nations in a common desire for concord and fraternity will not be far off from realisation when each one understands the other's language, and can consequently the better appreciate one another. The practical and quick Berlitz method, (12, rue Rosette, Alexandria, 2, Sharia Kamel, Cairo) will have contributed largely towards this end, by its propagation of the modern languages, for the diffusion of which, that system is the best agent. [ADVT.]

Travel in Palestine.

The news comes from Jerusalem that a small steam-launch has been placed upon the lake of Galilee, and is now running, in readiness for the autumnal influx of Palestine tourists. She conveys passengers arriving by train from Carmel to Tiberias, as well as to a point on the north shore, whence there is a bridge road to Safed, the white "city set on a hill," which is perched upon the slope of Mount Hermon. This enables the traveller to traverse the Valley of Jezreel, catch a glimpse of Nazareth and the Gennesareth sites, and obtain a panoramic glimpse of the greater part of the Holy Land from Hermon, within the space of three days from coast to coast.

LEILET-EL-KADR.

KHEDIVE ATTENDS CEREMONY.

The celebration of the Leilet el-Kadr took place yesterday evening at 7.30 at Abou el Abbas Mo'qre, under the presidency of the Khedive. The ceremony was attended by Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha, Mustapha Pasha Ibad, Governor of Alexandria, a number of the Ma'ieh (officials), and hundreds of ulema and notable natives.

Sheikh Mohamed Shaker, President of the Ulema Board of Alexandria and acting Chancellor of Al Azhar, came down from Cairo to Alexandria yesterday to attend the ceremony, and will return to Cairo after Beyram.

The "story" of Leilet el-Kadr was read by Sheikh Mohamed Rashid, Imam to his Highness.

The Khedive returned from the Mosque direct to Montazah at 8.30, proceeding by carriage to Sidi Gaber, whence he took his special train to the palace.

On this night a copy of the original of the Kuran (the Preserved Table) is believed to have been sent down to the lowest heaven, whence it was revealed to the Prophet from time to time in fragments, as occasion required, by the archangel Gabriel, the first revelation having been received by Mohamed on this night. Tradition states that the night was that of the 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, or 29th. But it is generally, and always in Egypt, observed on the 27th, the other nights being solemnly kept with prayer by all devout persons. See surah xviii of the Kuran:—"Verily we have caused the Kuran to descend on the Leilet el-Kadr. Who shall teach thee what the Leilet el-Kadr is? The Leilet el-Kadr is better than a thousand months. Therein do the angels descend, and the Spirit (Gabriel), by permission of their Lord, (with decrees) respecting every matter. It is peace till the opening of the dawn." The gates of Heaven are open, and all prayers of the truly devout are favourably received.

KHEDIVAL RECEPTION.

The following is the order of the Khedivial reception to be held at Ras el Tin Palace on the first day of Beyram (Shawal 1, 1324 M.S.) which falls on Saturday next:

8.30 a.m. The Ulema, the Premier and Ministers, the Advisors.

9 a.m. Under Secretaries of State, heads of Administrations, and Princes of the Khedivial Family.

9.30 a.m. Magistrates of the Mixed Tribunals, magistrates of the Native Tribunals, native and military officers of the rank of Bimbashi and upwards; civil officials.

10 a.m. Military and civil non-officials of the rank of Lawa and upwards; naval and military officers *en disponibilité*, or retired, with the rank of miralzi or kaimakam, non-official civil Beys of the rank of montemais or sanieh; members of the Municipal Commission.

10.30 a.m. Diplomatic and Consular Bodies.

10.45 a.m. Field officers of the Army of Occupation; the Clergy.

11. Native notables and merchants, European notables and merchants, military and civil households of the Khedive and the Khedivial Khassa.

The reception is reserved for residents of Alexandria only. Decorations must be worn, the military being in full-dress uniform, and uniform for natives and foreigners of official rank.

Civil officials must have the rank of at least sub-director or the rank of sanieh (or military kaimakam).

Civilians not in the uniform of their rank may enter their names in the registry.

Her Highness the Khedivah will receive the same morning, between 9 and 11.30, the Princesses of the Khedivial Family and native ladies, and in the afternoon, between 3.30 and 4.30, European ladies.

DEATH OF GENERAL SHAFER.

NEW YORK, November 13.
General Shaffer, of Cuban fame, is dead.

(Feuter)

The late Major-General Rufus Shaffer, who was a native of Kalamazoo County, in the State of Michigan, U.S.A., where he was born on October 16, 1835, entered the Army as First Lieutenant in the 7th Michigan Infantry, 1861, from which he was transferred as Major in 1862 to the 19th Michigan Infantry, being made a Lieut. Col. in the same regiment in 1863. In 1864 he was promoted colonel of the 17th U.S. coloured infantry, receiving the brevet of Brigadier-General of Volunteers in 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, as also, in 1867, that of a Colonel in the U.S. Army for his bravery at the Battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, May 31, 1862, while serving as First Lieutenant, Company 1, 7th Michigan Infantry. In this action he took an active part, in command of pioneer, and though wounded remained all through the fighting. His subsequent promotions were as follows: Lieutenant Colonel 41st Infantry, 1866; Colonel 1st Infantry, 1879; Brigadier General, 1887; Major General U.S. Volunteers, 1898; Commander of 5th Army Corps and Land Forces in the siege of Santiago, Cuba, 1898. He subsequently commanded the Departments of the East, California, and Columbia.

SUDAN RAILWAYS.

MACAULEY BEY'S SUCCESSOR.

Captain Midwinter, R.E., will, we hear, be nominated as successor to Colonel Macauley Bey as Director of the Sudan Government Railways.

Captain Midwinter has had considerable railway experience, especially in the construction of the Nile-Red Sea railway and the line to Dongola.

GOLD-MINING IN NUBIA.

We understand that a strong syndicate will shortly re-commence gold-mining operations in the Nubian desert. We hope to be able to give details of this important project in a few days' time.

IRRIGATION TRANSFORMATIONS.

The work of transforming the system of irrigation in Middle Egypt during this winter will be carried on under the direction of Ismail Pasha Sirry, and the scenes of the operations will be the basins of Rakkah, Moarkeb, and Yahma, situated between Wasta and Ayat.

The chain of basins running from Beni Souf to Wasta on the two sides of the railway line between the Nile and the Ghizah Canal will be completed this winter, and will be served by the Ibrahimieh Canal, which runs to Ayat. Tenders for the work will be adjudged on the 15th of next month, and operations will be commenced in January.

VETERINARY SERVICE.

The following redistributions for circles of inspection by the Veterinary Service have been decided upon:—The first circle will be under the charge of Mr. Miller, whose district will include Galioubieh, Sharkieh, and Suez, with headquarters at Cairo. Mr. Cooper will be in charge of the second circle, comprising Dakahlieh, Damietta, Gharbieh, Behera, and Alexandria, with Tantah as headquarters. The provinces of Ghizah, Fayoum, and Beni-Souef, constituting the third circle, are committed to the charge of Mr. Trydall, whose headquarters will be Ghizah, and the fourth circle will be under the charge of Mr. Mason, whose district will include Minieh, Assiout, Ghirgeh, and Assiout. Mr. Mason's headquarters will be at Assiout.

THE HOTEL SEASON.

The Egyptian Hotels Ltd., have decided to inaugurate their season with a small dance at Shepherd's Hotel on Saturday evening, when the grill room, considerably enlarged and artistically decorated, will be reopened. Throughout the season small dances will be given at Shepherd's Hotel on Mondays and the Ghazireh Palace on Thursdays, and on Saturday afternoons a military band will play on the terrace of the former hotel.

There are now about 300 visitors staying at Shepherd's Hotel, including Princess Indris of Baroda, Kapitan-leutnant and Frau von Kurtz, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Gordon, Frau and Fraulein von Lautz, Prince and Princesses Stirberg, Baron and Baroness von Kunowski, Kapitan A. von Weigelt, Mrs. E. J. Stephens, Baron von Stumm, Count and Countess de Villeneuve, Mr. de Guilhemanson, General du Hemel.

Among those who have reserved apartments and are due shortly are:—The Duke of Brunswick, Marquis de Branes, Baroness von Poser, Baron von Loewenstein, Sir Richard Temple Byron and Baroness de Gelliot, General Daingerfeld, Sir Hugh and Lady Smiley.

The Ghazireh Palace Hotel will open about the 10th December.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

"Al Mokattam" says:—The opposition Press has never perfected its system of gross exaggeration with such thoroughness. Opinions, telegrams, and what not were reported in a fashion that imposed belief on the public, and had we not been in England at the time in direct contact with the political personages in question, we might well have been caught in the trap prepared by these papers with many other members of the public.

The most fantastic reports circulate in the columns of this Press. It has stated, for example, that Parliament disapproved of the policy and administration of Lord Cromer, that the English people was persuaded of the arbitrary conduct of its agents in Egypt and their desire to oppose all progress and education, that the Liberal party approved the articles published in certain journals by persons with an axe to grind against the English and their acts in Egypt; that the leaders of English policy had urged Lord Cromer to resign; and, in fact, that the British Agent would only return to pack his trunks, hand over his papers and his task to a successor, and depart shamefacedly to his country, etc., etc.

Everyone recognises now how fantastic all this "information" was. A second report has been published relating to "Lord Robertson's visit to Egypt. We enquired on the spot into the authenticity of this story, and propose to publish our discoveries in the near future.

AMERICAN COTTON.

Messrs. Collinge Brothers cable as follows:—Liverpool, Nov. 14.—"Killing frost reported Atlantic States—Market likely to advance. Will be ruled by next Ginners. Southern farmers holding.

PLAGUE AT BEYROUT.

QUARANTINE MEASURES.

Owing to the bill of health of the S.S. Parseo, which arrived here yesterday from Beyrout bearing an annotation that a case of plague had occurred at Beyrout on the 11th inst., the Quarantine Board has ordered a medical inspection of her passengers and crew, that the steamer be placed in quarantine, that the soiled linen of passengers be disinfected, and that the passengers give their addresses when they land.

Furthermore, in the event of more than one case of plague being notified at Beyrout, quarantine restrictions will be applied against arrivals from that port in all Egyptian ports.

QUARANTINE IN TURKEY.

A telegram from Pera states that the quarantine against arrivals from Suez in Turkey without distinction has been reduced to 48 hours. Vessels transiting the Canal "en contumace" will undergo medical inspection.

The period of observation of arrivals from Alexandria has been reduced to 24 hours, and the restrictions against Adalia have been suppressed.

In view of a suspicious case of plague at Beyrout, arrivals therefrom in other ports will undergo inspection.

A medical inspection has also been imposed on arrivals from Trieste.

NOTES FROM SUEZ.

TRAFFIC IN CANAL BLOCKED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Suez, Tuesday.

There is a serious stoppage of traffic in the Suez Canal, owing to a dredger having lost her chain and buckets near kiln 133 station, thus blocking the Canal. All steamers at both ends have been moored since last night, and up to the time of writing (4 p.m.) the Canal has not yet been cleared.

Dredging Operations.

Dredging operations for the purpose of cutting deep-water channels, one opposite the New port rock, and the other through the 4-fathom bar, are now about to begin in the Suez Bay. A powerful dredger belonging to Messrs. C. J. Wills and Co., is on the spot, arranging the preliminaries.

LATER.

The Canal is now clear, and the homeward bound steamers are under weigh.

BIG FIRE AT PORT SAID.

At Port Said, yesterday morning, at one o'clock, a fire broke out in a store owned by the firm of Dracon, situated in El Dagla street. The store contained highly combustible material, such as naphtha and pitch, and this created a huge flame. An alarm was at once given, and the police fire brigade, under the orders of Saghoolaghassi Moore were promptly on the scene, and after a two hours' struggle mastered the fire. The store was entirely gutted, but the loss is covered by insurance.

Amongst other spectators were the Governor General of the Suez Canal, Mohamed Moheb Bey, the Sub-Governor, Khalil Bey Riad, Miralzi Th. Schaleh Bey, commanding the police, M. Damont, president of the Fire Brigade Society, M. G. Philippidis, Bimbashi Bonelli, M. Lazzanne, commanding the fire brigade, and Captain Simon.

Our contemporary the "Vérité," from whom we extract this news, declares that the Government ought not to allow large stores of naphtha, benzine, and other inflammable material close to dwellings or popular quarters. Had it not been for the promptness of the firemen, the consequences might have been disastrous.

WRESTLING AT THE ABBAS THEATRE.

Monday night's wrestling at the Abbas Theatre, Cairo, was quite good. Milo had a good fight against Clément, whom he defeated; and Pettlinger (German) beat Simonsin after a hot contest. Schackmann, as usual, gave a spectacle of some 30 minutes against Cilis. His methods were somewhat less barbaric than usual, as he had been cautioned; but he "sails very near the wind" at times. Cilis showed great strength and some science, but could not turn his opponent over, though he was perhaps nearer his goal than has been any one so far.

Mehmet the African met the huge Paul Pon, and made a most plucky fight, wriggling out of his clutch time after time, and even attacking, whereas the big Frenchman's opponents have, so far, been glad enough to resist as long as possible. But M. Pon, after some minutes, settled the question quite easily: he took up his opponent with his usual deliberation, calmed and quelled his frantic wriggles, and deposited him duly and carefully on the ground.

It took about four minutes. We all look forward to seeing him against Schackmann, who will probably not find so much profit in attempted fouls against him.

A group of native sportsmen, it is said, have deposited L.E. 50 in the Imperial Ottoman Bank, on behalf of Salaama Hasib, a native giant of Cairo, twenty-one years old, challenging all the wrestlers who are now appearing at the Abbas Theatre.

JANE HADING'S DEBUT.

"LA PRINCESSE GEORGES"

Yesterday evening Mme. Jane Hading, to whom the whole of the western theatrical world has paid homage, made her debut at the Zinzia Theatre, Alexandria. We were certainly disappointed at the proportions of the audience which welcomed this great actress. We had anticipated a crowded house, but found that the occupied boxes were comparatively few, and that another fifty or sixty people could have been comfortably accommodated in the fauteuils; the attendance of English theatre goes did not exceed five. We, therefore, take this opportunity of assuring our readers that, apart from the merits or moral of the pieces staged, the appearance of so powerful a portrayal of every-day human life on Egyptian boards should not be missed.

"La Princesse Georges" was preceded by a one-act "curtain raiser" entitled "Tic-a-Tic" from the pen of M. de Férandy. On such occasions when "curtain raisers" are necessary, and these are not many, they should constitute an "hors d'œuvre" to the piece, and this "Tic-a-Tic" failed to do. It is a simple, meaningless comedy which affords no opportunity to either of its two characters. Nevertheless Mme. Sauer acted the unwilling, bored hostess very well, and M. Bary could hardly have appeared more ineffectual.

"La Princesse Georges" is styled a comedy! To us it is one of those too common tragedies which mar the happiness of many a family. A devoted wife (La Princesse Georges) discovers that her husband (the Prince) is seeking pleasure in adultery with a Countess, and as grand finale the shameless woman is shot by her husband. Such is the comedy (*sic*)! The play is neither elevating nor instructive; nor, again, is it amusing. Its moral is such as is pointed out daily in the newspapers under the divorce court columns or in accounts of suicides. In the first act the suspicions of the Princess are aroused by an anonymous letter, and, charging her maid to play the private detective, she receives irrefutable evidence of the truth of the contents of the letter. In an interview with her husband she taxes him with his infidelity, and the usual explanations follow; it was a final and unsought interview with an old flame. The fervent love of the woman overcomes her disgust and jealousy; with heaving bosom and tightly-strained muscles she masters her grief and sobs out "Je vous pardonne, parceque je vous aime."

The curtain falls to rise again upon an evening party at the Prince's Mansion and the guests we find the Countess, whose one object seems to be the drawing of men to her feet. The Prince retires with the Count and his lawyer to sign away his wife's money, and, unable to restrain herself, the Princess turns upon the woman who has robbed her of happiness. In an outburst of frenzy she orders her to leave the house and with the utmost nonchalance the Countess bids her hostess "bon soir," cherishing in her breast the Prince's promise to elope with her on the morrow. The Count returns to this drawing-room to take leave of the Princess, who tells him of his wife's attraction for the Prince, and at this point the curtain falls again.

The story of the third act is still more tragic. Hoping against hope that there was truth in her husband's explanation, she receives the news of the intended elopement, and she then tells him that she has told his secret to the Count, who is seeking his wife to exact vengeance. The Prince tries to rush away to the rescue, but his wife clings to him and as he finally breaks away a pistol shot is heard. The Count rushes in crying "Je l'ai tué" and the curtain descends. It is but the oft-repeated story so dearly loved by the French playgoer.

Those who hesitate to go to a Finero play could not but disapprove of Dumas or Daudet, but the part of La Princesse Georges, as played by Mme. Hading, becomes a sermon. Her personality, sympathetic voice, and wonderful power of expression held the audience spell-bound. From the utmost depths of grief and despair she rose to a frenzy of love, confessing her powerlessness to spurn the man who had wronged her. The meeting with her husband's mistress was full of power. Driven by fury to the verge of madness she poured out her wrath upon the wretched woman, and suddenly calming down she stood before her with every muscle strained and gasped out in a pitiable sob "Va-t'en." Grief, despair, love, hatred, remorse were all realistically represented by Mme. Hading and we cannot give her greater praise than by saying that she put before us with vivid reality the miseries of a devoted wife whose husband is faithless. The play was not to our liking, but Mme. Hading's most exceptionally powerful portrayal of that phase of life demanded attention.

This evening, Mme. Hading will appear in "Le Demi-Monde," and on Thursday and Friday in "La Chatelaine" and "Sapho," respectively.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S.S. Sailor Prince, which left Alexandria on the 28th ulto. with passengers and general cargo for Manchester, via Malta, arrived at Manchester yesterday.

The S.S. Scottish Prince, from Alexandria and Malta, with passengers and general cargo, arrived at Manchester last Sunday.

The Ellerman liner S.S. Arabian sailed hence on Monday direct for Manchester with a full cargo, including 6,726 bales of cotton.

The Ellerman liner S.S. Alexandria sailed from Liverpool last Sunday for Malta and Alexandria.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Col. Harrington, H.B.M.'s Minister to the Court of the Negus, is expected to arrive in Cairo in the course of next week.

Mr. Webb, C.M.G., Under-Secretary of State for Irrigation, is inspecting the districts of Kom Ombo and Assouan. He is due back in Cairo at the end of the week.

It is rumoured that Miralai Owen Bey will shortly be appointed Under-Secretary of State for War.

Miralai Stanton Bey, Governor of Khartoum, has left for England on leave.

Capt. Amery, of the Royal Highlanders and the Egyptian Army, will replace Capt. Parker as Assistant Director of Intelligence at Cairo. Capt. Parker leaves for Nakhil on Saturday.

Sir Horace Pinching, director-general of the Department of Public Health, is paying a visit of inspection to Alexandria.

Harvey Pasha, chief inspector of the Ministry of the Interior, and Col. Pasha, director-general of prisons, who have been making a tour of inspection in Upper Egypt, are now back in Cairo.

Dr. H. von Campe has returned to Helouan and resumed his duties at the Hotel Sanatorium Al Hayat, which has been open since the 20th October.

The following passengers left for Upper Egypt yesterday morning by Cook's dahabehs:—Mr. and Mrs. A. Faulkner, Baron H. von Stumm, Dr. A. M. Cafferata, Miss Vanderpool Moore, Mrs. and Miss J. L. Mc. Kinney, Miss M. Ford, Miss Lena Weinstein, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hassabroucq, Messrs. C. H. and R. W. Toll, Miss Ethel Lloyd, Rev. A. N. and Miss Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Goddard Du Bois, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Gootie, Mr. Colin W. Lawrence, Mr. Karl Kuhles, Mr. Rezo Sokal, Mr. J. de Lange, Mr. J. van Schouwburg, Mr. J. H. van de Stadt, Mrs. Maria Schinkovich, Mrs. T. McColgan, Mr. B. McColgan, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. Reynolds, Mr.

The visitors staying at the Grand Hotel, Helouan, include: Comtesse Karolyi, Comtesse Gerdine Karolyi, Mr. Stephan Manuel, Mr. G. R. Cheetham, Mrs. Atlay, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bradley, Miss Bradley, Dr. F. Hilliard, Mr. H. Wilbers, Mme. Alpar, Mr. F. Leonard May, Capt. A. Adams, Mr. Alexander B. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Hall, Mr. R. H. Seligman, Rev. Stephen Campbell (Chaplain of the Helouan Church) and Mrs. Campbell.

DELEGATION MUNICIPALE

(Communication Officielle)

La Délégation Municipale s'est réunie le 13 Novembre 1906 à 9 h. du soir sous la présidence de S.E. le Dr. Schiess Pacha.

Présents: MM. Abani bey, Yehia Pacha, Mansour bey Youssif, Dr. G. Valensin, G. Zarvudachi, membres; W. P. Chataway, administrateur, I. Sedky bey, secrétaire.

La Délégation proposera à la Commission l'ouverture d'un crédit de L.E. 120 pour la construction d'un égoût à Sidi-Gaber.

Elle ajourne pour rapport des services, les offres présentées pour articles divers nécessaires au service du nettoiement.

Un crédit de L.E. 100 sera demandé à la Commission pour procéder au grand bornage des terrains des quais à Anfouhy, ainsi que L.E. 300 pour l'aménagement des nouvelles salles construites au palais municipal.

L'administrateur dépose son rapport sur le budget de 1906. Ce rapport sera distribué à tous les membres, en vue de son examen à une prochaine séance.

La Délégation prend note d'une lettre du 10 novembre du Ministère de l'Intérieur arrêtant les conditions d'échange de terrains avec le Gouvernement.

Cette lettre sera soumise à la Commission. Elle décide la mise en adjudication des travaux d'empierrement de la rue Young.

Des demandes de majoration d'allocation de la maison de maternité, ainsi que de l'Asile des enfants irréditables sont renvoyées au comité spécial.

La Délégation prend note d'une lettre de la Municipalité de Vienne informant qu'elle ne dispose pas d'ingénieur pour le poste d'ingénieur en chef de la Municipalité.

Les recettes de la Municipalité se sont élevées du 1er janvier à fin octobre 1906 à L.E. 196,230 et les dépenses à L.E. 146,115 pour le budget ordinaire.

Le budget extraordinaire comprend en recettes, avec le reliquat de l'exercice passé, L.E. 115,997, sur lesquels L.E. 105,148 ont été engagées par la Commission.

La séance est levée à minuit.

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French, German, Italian, Greek, Arabic, etc. Private Lessons, Residence Lessons, taught by Native Masters.

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EDEN PALACE HOTEL, CAIRO.

NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, LIFT.

Special terms for officers of the Army of Occupation and Government Officials.

TELEGRAMS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NINETEEN HOURS' SITTING.

STORMY SCENES.

LONDON, November 13.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—An all-night sitting took place discussing the Land Tenure Bill. The House rose at 9.40, after 19 hours' sitting, which was characterised by stormy scenes, the Opposition opposing tooth and nail. Several personal incidents occurred.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman left at 11 o'clock yesterday evening. The Liberal Whip declared at 4 this morning that he would not move the adjournment until he was authorized by the Prime Minister. The Opposition then moved numerous amendments. Finally, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman entered the House at 9.10 and proposed to adopt clause No. 4. (Reuter)

GERMAN MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

PRINCE BULOW'S HANDS STRENGTHENED.

BERLIN, November 13.

The Emperor, after a long delay, has accepted the resignation of General Podbielski, Minister of Agriculture, whose name has been mixed up with the Damaraland war stores scandal. He also incurred much unpopularity owing to his rigorous exclusion of foreign cattle meat, causing a regular meat famine. His resignation strengthens the hands of Prince von Bulow in view of the opening of the Reichstag to-day, and deprives the Opposition of strong points of attack. (Reuter)

CRUISE OF ATLANTIC FLEET.

RUMOUNED DEMONSTRATION.

GIBRALTAR, November 13.

The Atlantic fleet, after hastily provisioning, left yesterday night. It is believed its destination is Tangier.

Later.

It is officially stated that there is no question of the Atlantic fleet making a demonstration at Tangier. It is merely going for a prescribed cruise. (Reuter)

TRANSVAAL.

FERREIRA'S FOLLOWING.

CAPETOWN, November 13.

Ferreira's maximum following is 20 men, but as he has spare horses with him it is easy to evade the police. (Reuter)

TERRIBLE TRAIN DISASTER.

NEW ORLEANS, November 13.

47 Russian and Serbian emigrants have been burned to death in a train smash at Woodville (Indiana). 38 persons were injured, a number of whom fatally. (Reuter)

NEW YORK, November 13.

The Woodville disaster was due to a signalman's blunder. On the arrival of the injured persons in Chicago an angry scene was witnessed, the anxious friends and relatives attacking the railway officials. (Reuter)

THE AEROPLANE.

PARIS, November 13.

M. Santos Dumont has won the two prizes for the first aeroplane flying 100 metres. He covered 220 metres in 21 1/5 seconds at a height of 15 feet before and against the wind. (Reuter)

RUSSIAN BOMB OUTRAGES.

IRKUTSK, November 13.

A bomb was thrown at the Governor General, General Rennenkampf, here yesterday. He escaped uninjured. His assailant was handed over to the authorities to be court-martialled. (Reuter)

ST. PETERSBURG, November 13.

M. Reinboth's assailant was the brother of a student who was recently hanged. (Reuter)

RETURN OF M. WITTE.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 13.

M. Witte has returned after a prolonged absence abroad. (Reuter)

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE

PARIS, November 13.

By 416 votes against 163 the Chamber of Deputies passed a vote of confidence in the Government's firmness to ensure the integral application of the Separation Law. (Havas)

NEW MUNICH MUSEUM.

MUNICH, November 13.

The German Emperor and Empress and the Regent presided at the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of the museum of the masterpieces of German technical art. (Havas)

THE SOUTH AFRICANS.

LONDON, November 13.

Rugby Football. The South Africans beat the South of Scotland by 32 points to 5. The first goal was scored against them in this match. (Reuter)

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

A NEW PHASE.

The war correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writes:—

Once more the Channel Tunnel scheme is being brought forward, and this time with a force of favourable public and official opinion behind it. It is no secret that certain members of the Cabinet have recently talked over the matter and approve of the proposal, that the Admiralty are not opposed to it, and that the Imperial Defence Committee will soon have the subject brought before them for consideration. Influential bodies of gentlemen in the United Kingdom and France are prepared to find the means for building the tunnel. Many members of the present House of Commons would vote for the measure, and the views of experts are less antagonistic than in the past. The subject has now reached a stage that calls for an immediate economic inquiry into the commercial needs and advantages, as well as the questions of cost and defence, construction, and maintenance. It is very likely that an official committee of investigation will be asked for and appointed at no distant date.

So long ago, in our age of hurry, as 1867, an Anglo-French committee of promoters obtained from Napoleon III. an expression of willingness to consider such a project. Following thereon, stage by stage, there was correspondence and inquiry, official and unofficial, down to 1882. During the course of that period, the French Government granted a concession to certain parties to execute the work, in conjunction with an English company, and our own Government appointed a committee of experts to report upon the whole project. It should be observed that the Channel Tunnel Company, which was incorporated in London in January, 1872, had much correspondence upon the subject with the Foreign Office, who naturally referred it to the Board of Trade. The latter authority substantially replied that they "saw no objection in principle to the proposed tunnel, except that it should never, if constructed, be allowed to become a perpetual private monopoly." But the Board of Trade, in July, 1873, further said, "It would gladly see an improvement in the communication between England and the Continent, and it would, therefore, be well satisfied to hear that the British railway system was likely to be connected with the European railway system by means of a tunnel between France and England." And it presumed our Government would not be inclined to offer objections to a concession being granted to the promoters of the Channel Tunnel Company.

Bills for an experimental beginning of the respective sections of the tunnel were passed in both countries, and received the assent of Queen Victoria and President MacMahon on Aug. 2, 1875. The English company's powers were very limited, whereas those of the French Society were framed in a far more generous spirit. As a consequence, the Home Company did little or nothing at St. Margaret's Bay, and in 1880-1 a much more vigorous body took up the scheme—to wit, the South-Eastern Railway, then under the control of the late Sir Edward Watkin. Thanks to his personal enthusiasm and untiring industry, the feasibility of making a Channel tunnel was most satisfactorily solved, for he found the dry, compact, grey chalk, and drove his shaft some two miles seaward from Shakespeare's Cliff, Dover, before he was forced to desist from further work by endless official interruptions and peremptory orders. In those days, and before the later improved machinery had been installed in the tunnel, it was estimated that a tunnel could be constructed within five years. From what has been seen and learned since that date, barring the striking of some unexpected faults during construction, the connection under the sea could be made within three years. A Departmental Committee, consisting of three members—one each from the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Board of Trade—sat in 1881-2 to consider the newer developments. They took evidence, and soon reported that during the inquiry the effect which such a scheme might have upon the defence of the country had assumed great importance. Admiral Sir Cooper Key had broken in upon the deliberations with a letter, stating that it would necessitate the building, at a vast expenditure, of defence fortifications, and that no mechanical contrivances for destroying the tunnel could be relied upon. But to-day it is understood that the most able sea-lord we have had since Lord St. Vincent was at the Admiralty has no such fears of a Channel tunnel as those of Sir Cooper Key. He regards its making as not in the least seriously affecting the question of sea-power or the British Navy.

Lord Wolseley (then Sir Garnet) made the first disastrous attack upon the project. He had for a while been, perhaps quite rightly, regarded as the most friendly critic. Certainly he offered no such objections as he did in his famous memorandum of December, 1881. Wolseley himself said that 100 men could defend the exit against 100,000 troops. I recall, long before Sir Garnet's views became publicly known, asking for an expression of his opinion. When he told me, in his resolute fashion, they were uncompromisingly hostile, that the risk to the country would be enormously increased, and he preferred to retain the "Silver Streak," although old ladies of both sexes might have to continue to suffer from "mal de mer," I said, "Oh, general, you're joking." "Not a bit of it," he rejoined. "I never was more in earnest in my life," and he proceeded to expound his objections, all of which I set out in public print about that period. And yet I had ventured to argue the point with that great and noble spirited soldier, pointing out several, as I fancied, sure means of shutting up and even totally destroying the tunnel. One of these expedients could have been carried out as long as we retained possession of the sea. After that, in those or even in these present days, we need concern ourselves no more with efforts at resistance. Lord Wolseley then thought, and most likely, with native pertinacity, he clings to the same opinions, that the hour when the tunnel would be sanctioned would be a most disastrous one for England.

Next, the War Office had a Scientific Committee in 1882, to re-examine the practicability of closing such a tunnel. It sat under Major-General Sir A. Alison, Bart., and its members were Mr. C. H. Gregory, C.B., Major-General Gallwey (Inspector-General of Fortifications), Colonel Sir John Stokes, R.E., Colonel Sir A. Clarke, R.E. (late general), Mr. E. Graves, C.B., Colonel H. J. Alderson, R.A., Colonel V. D. Majendie, and Professor Abel. That committee recommended, amongst other things, means of closing the tunnel with a portcullis, and the discharging into it of irrespirable gases, obstruction by land mines, temporary or permanent flooding by sea-water. Further, the end of the tunnel should not emerge within any fort, and the mechanical apparatus for obstructing or destroying the work should be capable of being set in operation from different points, some of them at a distance from the scene. The consensus of military opinion was then against the project, with, amongst others, two notable exceptions, General Sir John A. Clarke and Sir Andrew Clarke. Neither of these soldiers considered that there would be any great danger to the country if it were constructed, and they held, with practically the majority of experts, that the defence of the tunnel exit would be a simple operation, and its obstruction and destruction could be safely assured. But the termination of the trials of the friends of the Channel Tunnel were not over. A Joint Select Committee of the House of Lords and Commons was ordered, in 1883, to make inquiry whether Parliamentary sanction should be given to a submarine communication between England and France. The Marquis of Lansdowne presided, and he and each of the other members made separate reports—no two, if my recollection serves me, quite agreeing. They sat fourteen times, examined forty witnesses, ten of whom were military experts, three naval, twelve connected with railways and engineering, two connected with Government departments, and ten engaged in trade. Their reports, though not on the whole favourable, were far from being altogether damning. But unquestionably it was the attitude of hostility assumed by the military that put a stop to the further prosecution of the work. And yet, as Lord Lansdowne's committee said, they found that the cases selected by Lord Wolseley for the purpose of illustrating his argument (on the possibility of surprise) did not bear it out. They were glad to learn from the whole of the military witnesses, other than he, that if proper precautions were in existence the risk of successful surprise would be remote. It looked as if they attached more importance to the assertion that the permanent cost of defending the tunnel and maintaining fortifications therefor, would be a heavy burden upon the national exchequer. Other voluminous talk and inquiry went on until, as already intimated, the work was shut down, and the search for coal taken up instead. So the whole thing has lain dormant for all these years. But a necessary undertaking of that kind, conceived to knit closer fellow-men and promote intercourse, cannot be put beyond re-trial before a later, a wider, and higher court of public appeal.

I am one of the few who have been down into both ends of the tunnel, the few hundred yards the French drove near St. Pierre, Cape Griznez, and the work at Shakespeare's Cliff, Dover. All the conditions are most favourable for the boring of a submarine tunnel. The dry grey chalk is easily cut by the pneumatic driven machines. Colonel Beaumont's apparatus cut the headings much as cheese might be scooped. A rate of progress of many yards a day might be obtained, for the tunnel only here and there required hooping to check inlet of fresh water. Since 1882 the need and importance of such communication has grown tenfold through the increase in passenger and freight traffic. The improved facility for intercourse would be far more to the national advantage than to that of any country upon the Continent. Personally, I recommend it solely on the ground of its importance and as a most valuable national asset. It is too vast a work, with all its immense possibilities to the Empire's wellbeing, to be left, without express direction and control, in any but the nation's hands. For myself, if time does not press, I prefer to travel by sea. Small as the Straits are, storms and delays inevitably occur at times to stop the steamers running. Have I not crossed at least twice when a Queen's messenger, one of those gentlemen who carry the sign of the silver greyhound, was my only fellow-passenger? A great work is again commanding attention, the military are taking more rational views as to the tunnel, which can be made a national asset and not a source of danger. The Admiralty see no cause for alarm. A conspicuous number of members of the Cabinet are inclined to favour the scheme, and the vast interests of mutual understanding have long ago secured such a hold upon public opinion that the House of Commons will doubtless record the fact and promote this great undertaking of the twentieth century.

H.M.S. DREADNOUGHT.

FURTHER SEA TESTS.

It is understood that within about a month the internal fittings of his Majesty's ship Dreadnought, now in hand at Portsmouth, will be completed, and that then she will commence a long series of experimental trials, probably lasting many months. These trials are intended to test the special features embodied in the design, which mark an entire departure from precedent—her armament, her turbines, and her manoeuvring capacity. Owing to the exacting tests to which the Admiralty have decided to submit her, it is not feasible to employ this unique battleship with either of the existing fleets, because service with either of them as flagship, apart from other strategic reasons, would have hampered the freedom with which it is desired to put her qualities to the closest examination. With this idea, she will first be tested on an independent cruise, so as to watch her behaviour in varying weather conditions and at differing speeds. Then her suitability will be considered as a flagship. She will hoist the flag of the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet, and will cruise with the several divisions of this force.

It is understood that, like several ships of the Home Fleet, she will be given a full crew, and will probably be more at sea than any other of his Majesty's battleships, since in the course of next year it is anticipated that, in addition to her fleet work, she will be required for experimental purposes in view of suggested improvements in the design, which, if they prove satisfactory, may be adopted in later ships. In order that full advantage may be taken of this ship, which is, it must be borne in mind, of an entirely new pattern, it is essential that during these trials her expert officers should be in close touch with the professional staff of the Admiralty engaged on new ship designs, and since strategic requirements render it desirable that she should be available for cruising in the North Sea, it is a fortunate fact that when she calls periodically at Sheerness, the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet, she will be handy for the constructional, gunnery, torpedo, and other experts who are concerned with the improvements suggested for later ships.

One interesting problem which has already arisen is concerned with the mounting of the light armament of 12-pounder guns, twenty-seven in number, intended for repelling attacks by torpedo craft. It has been discovered that the existing method of distribution of some of these weapons is not entirely satisfactory. The frequent dismounting and transporting of the eight 12 pounder 18wt Q. F. guns on the fore-castle and quarter-deck, in order that the 12 in guns may have a clear range at all degrees of elevation, is liable to damage the mountings and gun sights. It is also held that the 12-pounder guns could not be brought into use expeditiously on day light, and still less so at night. Several suggestions to meet the difficulty have been put forward, one being to place the eight 12 pounders on the tops of the 12 in gun turrets. This idea, after experiment, has, however, been abandoned as impracticable. Another suggestion is the provision of disappearing mountings. This would ensure the guns being instantly ready for action, besides providing a better area of fire than could be obtained from any other position, and a direct ammunition supply. Whether it will be possible to carry out this proposal in the Dreadnought without too great structural alterations is now under consideration, but the feasibility of disappearing mountings for the light guns will be seriously considered with a view to the suggestion being embodied in later ships.

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

London, November 6.

Major A. J. Mitchell, Lancashire Fusiliers, has been ordered to leave Tipperary, where the 4th Battalion is now disbanding, and join the 1st Battalion at Cairo. Major H. V. S. Osmond, of the latter battalion, comes home from Egypt to join the 2nd Battalion at Fermoy, Co. Cork.

Major the Hon. W. E. Cavendish, who has taken over the command of the 2nd Batt. Grenadier Guards in succession to Col. R. G. Gordon Gilmore, served with distinction throughout the arduous operations against the slave-trading Arabs in 1895-96, receiving mention in despatches and the medal with clasps. In 1897 he was promoted captain, and a year later was present at the battle of Khartoum. During the recent South African war he took part in numerous engagements in the Orange River Colony, and also in the Transvaal, being awarded both medals, and was "Gazetted" to the rank of major in July, 1902.

Major Ansell, who has been appointed second in command of the 6th (Ionian) Dragoons, has passed the tactical examination qualifying for command.

The order for Capt. Dixon, of the Reserve Squadron at Ballinacollig, to proceed to Egypt has been cancelled. The draft which the Reserve Squadron is preparing to join the headquarters at Cairo numbers 70 of all ranks.

Captain A. D. Law, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, has been selected for service with the Egyptian Army, and proceeds to Cairo at an early date. Captain Law has spent six and a half years in the regiment, and got his commission during the South African War from the ranks. He was in the fighting for the relief of Kimberley, the actions of Magersfontein, Paardeberg, Vet River, Zand River, Drie fontein, Poplar Grove, &c.; the operations in Orange River Colony, the actions of Wittebergen, Rhenoster River; operations in Cape Colony, and for some time was employed as a quartermaster in St. Helena in the Boer prisoner of war camps.

It is considered likely that although Sir Redvers Buller's name has disappeared from the active list of the army, it will reappear when a Field Marshal's baton will be at the disposal of the Army Council.

An army order, just issued, directs that the lance is not to be carried by Dragoon Guard and Dragoon regiments on escort duty, and at reviews and ceremonial parades. The service lances are to be withdrawn and returned to Ordnance stores at once, only exercise lances will be retained for recreative purposes. This order is the last blow to the lance in the home army.

The new peaked cap will be issued to the home batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery next month. The gunners will not be sorry to exchange the hideous "Brodrick" for it.

The battleship Irresistible, Captain Lionel G. Tufnell, now on the way home from Malta to England to pay off, will be re-commissioned by her present skipper on the 22nd inst., for another two years' spell in the Mediterranean. The Irresistible will pay off at Chatham.

COPTS AND ARABS IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

The St. Joseph University of Beyrouth, which is doing such excellent work for education in Syria, has just published the first volume of "Mélanges de la Faculté Orientale," in which is an essay by Père P. A. Mallon upon "Une Ecole des Savants Egyptiens au Moyen Age."

The subject is the valuable series of Arabic and Coptic grammars which were published in the 13th century, necessitated by the almost total disappearance of the Coptic language. It is most curious that whilst neither Greek nor Latin supplanted the native Egyptian tongue, and that in the seventh century Coptic was the language of the country, by the twelfth it had become Arabic. Moreover, by the tenth century Arabic had become the language of literature for the great Egyptian writers of that date. Severus of Ashmounien and Euty-chius and others used Arabic for their works.

However, for service in the churches, reading the Liturgy, and study of the Coptic fathers the ecclesiastics still required to know Coptic, and so contemporary with the zenith of Arabic Christian literature under such authors as Abou Saleh, Iba al Aasal, and Iba Rahab, between the 11th and 14th centuries, were produced the Arabic-Coptic lexicons and grammar which Père Mallon describes. The writers of these philological treatises, entitled the grammar preface, and the vocabulary scrolls: the latter, however, was more than a mere dictionary, several of them containing lists of the towns and bishops of Christian Egypt. Some of these works were of much assistance to Champollion, he using four specimens in the Paris Library. A very important one is preserved at the Medical College at Montpellier, and another at Cairo, in the library of the Coptic Patriarch, where it is catalogued among the philological books. This manuscript is therefore easily accessible to many readers of the "Egyptian Gazette," as are others to be mentioned.

Père Mallon proceeds to present a summary of the various works of this mediæval school of Egyptian learning, commencing with one by Athanasius of Qus of the 13th century. A more valuable treatise is that of Amba Yohanna, Bishop of Samannoud, which is also at the Patriarchate at Cairo, and is again represented by the codex at Montpellier. This ecclesiastic lived in the first half of the 13th century as Abou'l Barakat places him after Paul de Boria, Bishop of Cairo. The Lexicon is confined to words in the Scriptures and in the Coptic Ritual.

Another of these authors, whose work is in Cairo, is Abou'l Farag Ibn al-Aasal. He also wrote an "Introduction to the Letter of St. Paul," a copy of which is at Leyden. A valuable vocabulary is that of Abou Ishag, whilst one of the best grammars, because of the numerous illustrative citations it gives, is that of Iba Ad-Dahiri, who in the 13th century was Bishop of Damietta.

All these works are to be found at the Cairo library, but not necessarily the best manuscript of them. Père Mallon's list is not yet completed and we hope to refer to further instalments of it again.

EGYPTIAN YARN EXPORTS.

Mr. W. Tattersall, the well-known cotton expert, in a recent report states that in Lancashire producers of Egyptian yarns suitable for export have considerably increased their engagements during the last few weeks. In gassed numbers a healthy trade has again been put through, but delivery has stopped some orders which otherwise might have been placed. Extra hard descriptions continue well sold and strong.

Producers of Egyptian yarns in the Bolton district and South Lancashire are in a strong position in practically all counts and qualities. Users, however, seem to have satisfied their wants for the time being, and the turnover has not been quite on the same scale as a fortnight ago. Here and there, however, a moderate trade has been put through at full prices, producers not being easy to deal with. The better qualities in combed descriptions are very strong, and the commoner kinds of carded counts are doing better, the demand and margin of profit being more satisfactory.

A LOYAL IRISH COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Armagh City Urban Council last week, a letter was read from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, intimating that he and the Countess of Aberdeen would visit Armagh on the 23rd inst. It was decided after discussion to mark the letter "read," although one member, a Nationalist, dissented from that course. The council is composed of twelve Nationalists and six Unionists, but at the meeting no Unionists were present.

The same council attracted attention when Queen Victoria visited Ireland, by declining to entertain a proposal to present her Majesty with an address, while when she died a proposal to send a vote of condolence was defeated.

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PITH OF THE PRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM HOME PAPERS

The New Regime in France.

The new Prime Minister of France has the reputation of being a strong man, and he opened the session yesterday with a strong statement of policy. The Chamber showed its approbation by carrying a vote of confidence by 395 to 96, and doubtless the programme of the Government will commend itself to those who recently elected the present majority. M. Clémenceau's declarations upon foreign affairs, which are alone of direct concern to ourselves and to the rest of the outside world, will be received in this country, and in all countries which sincerely desire the preservation undisturbed of the peace of Europe, with genuine satisfaction. The attitude which he takes up is, it is true, that which we have now come to expect as a matter of course every French Ministry will assume, because we know that it represents the settled feelings and desires of the French Nation. It is well, nevertheless, to have his determination to adhere to it declared in terms so vigorous and so clear. Peace is, of course, its essence, but the peace which it aspires to uphold must be "peace with dignity." On that point, the Prime Minister affirms, France has not changed her mind, any more than she has changed it in regard to her resolve persistently to vindicate "Republican right."

("Times.")

Clémenceau the Dictator.

M. Clémenceau is temporarily dictator by consent. He has achieved by sheer capacity, and holds by nothing else, as much authority as any citizen can ever wield under Republican institutions. Without risk of the Caesarism which she never ceases to fear, France has at the head of her affairs a Man of Government of the Constitutional type such as she never ceases to crave. The Chamber, by yesterday's vote, ratified the President's choice of a Premier and the Premier's choice of his colleagues; and by accepting the Ministerial programme authorised an experiment in administration and legislation which will be both fascinating and anxious. Upon one point at least the declaration of policy will be received with unreserved satisfaction throughout Europe. That may be truly said of the present régime which Napoleon the Third lately said of the Second Empire: *The Republic—c'est la paix*. France prepares against any possibility of attack, but none can question her sincerity when she repudiates any intention of aggression.

("Telegraph.")

Revolutionary Domestic Programme.

There was a time, within living memory, when Radicals in England looked to France for light and leading. The tradition would be happily restored if our Ministerialists would ponder and take example by the declaration which M. Clémenceau yesterday addressed to the Chamber of Deputies. In domestic policy the new Premier is a convinced and uncompromising Democrat, who is bent upon giving effect to his doctrines and opinions. It is not becoming for foreign observers to express decided views as to the internal affairs of a friendly country, but it may be said without offence that to the average Englishman some of the political and social legislation to which the Cabinet has been committed appears both arbitrary and venturesome. The institution of what is conveniently described as a progressive income tax may easily be turned to purposes of spoliation, which, by giving a fright to Capital, may react injuriously upon Labour. If interest on investments is penalised by the State rich men will take their wealth abroad, while the poor will hoard their savings.

The Fight Against Clericalism.

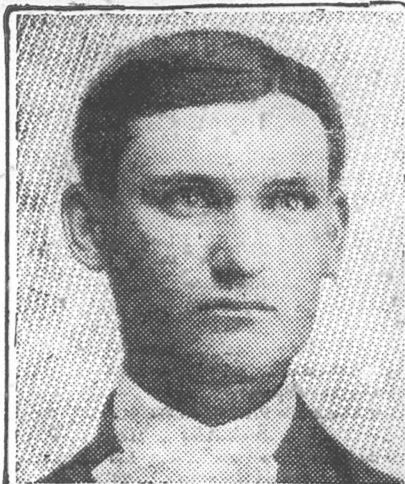
The critical nature of the period which began for France yesterday with the opening of the new Parliamentary Session will be well appreciated on all sides. If it is hardly correct to say that France stands at the parting of the ways, since to follow the Anti Clerical road is now a settled feature of Gallic policy, it is at the same time evident that nobody can see exactly where the new road leads. The strength of the Clerical party is still to some extent an unknown quantity, but the Government stands firm in opposing them: yet should the events in the religious war of the past year eventually prove that the Clericals and their allies are able seriously to embarrass the Administration, not only will the danger for France as a whole be exceedingly grave, but it will be apparent within the next few days. For the sake of our neighbours, it is to be hoped that the dispute will not be driven to extreme lengths, where compromise is impossible.

("Globe.")

New York Governorship.

All the strength of the Trusts will be used against Mr. Hearst to-day, but the election will really be decided by the moderate men. If they believe that Mr. Roosevelt can overcome obstructive influence and take effective steps against the Trusts, they will vote for Mr. Hughes. They know Mr. Roosevelt, admire his character, and believe him to be honest and fearless. If, however, they think that he is likely to be overborne and thwarted by the force of the Republican machine, which is to some extent dominated by the Trusts, they will vote for Mr. Hearst. In either case the vote will be one against the Trusts, which may well tremble at the prospect of choosing between the devil and the deep sea. But that Mr. Hearst's success will mean, as his opponents allege, a general catatonicism, no one closely acquainted with American affairs will for one moment believe. The legislation which he would introduce would seem mild to Englishmen, and at the very worst could not do to American interests

STURDY FARMERS KEEP OFF ALL CATARRHAL ILLS BY TAKING PE-RU-NA.



MR. GEO. H. THOMPSON
At Work On the Farm and
Feeling Well All the Time.
Geo. H. Thompson, Craft,
Miss., writes:

"I have been cured of catarrh by your medicines, Peruna and Manalin. I had been affected with catarrh of the stomach about all my life, and was taken bad every Spring and Summer. I used several kinds of patent medicines, but they did me no good. I then took a treatment under an M. D., which did me but little good. By this time I had come to where I could eat nothing but a little soup. I had severe pains, had lost in weight and could not do anything. I began taking your medicines, Peruna and Manalin. I then weighed 126 pounds, but after taking several bottles of Peruna and one bottle of Manalin, I weighed 166 pounds."

"I am now at work on the farm and feel well all the time. I eat all I want to and my friends say that I look better than ever before. I will ever praise Peruna for its healing power."

Peruna is a Systemic Remedy. If Peruna proves efficient for catarrh in one place, it will be equally potent in any other place, because it is a systemic remedy.

The people generally are very much misinformed as to the nature of catarrh. Catarrh is usually believed to be confined to the head, nose and throat. Later, we sometimes hear of catarrh of the stomach and catarrh of the bowels. Seldom, if ever, do we hear of catarrh of any other organs.

It is not because these organs are not subject to catarrh, nor that catarrh of these organs is not a very common disease, but simply because it is not generally known that affections of these organs may be due to catarrh.



MR. W. J. TEMPLE.

Climatic Ailments Overcome By Per-na.

Mr. W. J. Temple, R. F. D. 3, Delaware, Ohio, writes:

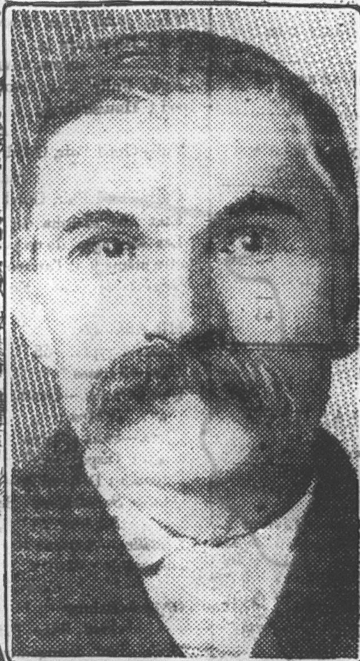
"I am a farmer and so necessarily must be exposed to all kinds of weather. About three years ago last winter, I was taken sick with bowel and stomach trouble."

"One doctor called it ulceration of the bowels, another called it colitis. Another doctor helped me temporarily."

"Then a druggist recommended Peruna and I followed his advice. I took altogether five bottles and I consider myself a well man."

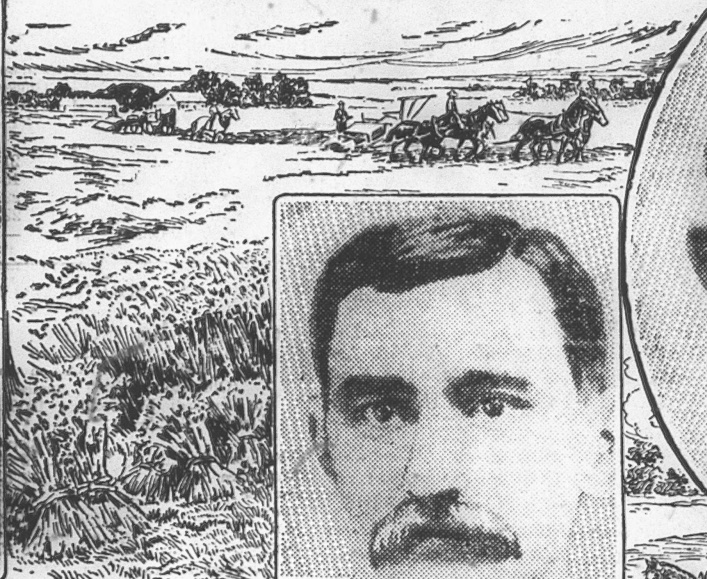
"Before using Peruna, it was utterly impossible for me to do a day's work, but now I can do farm work without the least trouble or fatigue. I consider Peruna the best medicine and tonic on the market."

"I had not eaten a meal for five years without distress until I took Peruna. I have recommended it to several friends with good results."



MR. GUSTAV SCHMIDT.

Pe-ru-na, the Most Reliable Remedy For All Climatic Ailments.



Chronic Catarrh of Head and Throat Lasted Thirty Years.

A Letter Praising Pe-ru-na.

Mr. Gustav Schmidt, Spring Valley, Ill., writes: "I had catarrh of the head and throat for over thirty years. It became worse every year. About three months ago I commenced to take Peruna and Manalin, and now I am entirely cured of that troublesome sickness. Your medicine is surely a blessing to mankind. You can truly say that you have not lived in vain, Doctor, and I thank you for the good you have done me. May you enjoy a long life to help suffering humanity."

A TALK TO FARMERS.

THE farmer is the salt of the earth. Without the farmer, the industrial world with all its flurry and immense wealth could not exist for a day.

It is upon the soil that we all depend for our living.

No matter how far one may be removed from tilling the soil, or how little he may know about the farmer's vocation, he is vitally dependent upon the things which grow in the soil.

Farming is the basis of all wealth and is the bulwark of all civilization.

The farming class is rapidly becoming intelligent and shrewd in business management.

The reuben and the country bumpkin have disappeared and in their stead a practical well-trained business man, capable of the highest form of commercial activity, has arisen.

Peruna is a very popular medicine among the farming class.

Many a family depends largely upon Peruna as a family medicine and the family physician.

Some farmers are far removed from physicians, and in any case they are far more self-reliant and more liable to depend upon a household remedy than people who live in the cities.

Dr. Hartman, who for many years was a farmer himself, and who still owns and manages one of the best farms in the State of Ohio, is a friend of the farmer, and it is with the farmer that the immense bulk of his correspondence is conducted.

The millions of booklets published and distributed by Dr. Hartman every year circulate chiefly among the farming class.

A large number of unsolicited testimonials concerning Peruna come from the farmers every year.



MR. J. B. ALEXANDER.

A Necessity in the Home.

J. B. Alexander, publisher of the "Fruit and Floral Guide, a Magazine of Horticulture," published in Hartford City, Ind., says of Peruna:

"I was afflicted with catarrh of the throat and head for over ten years. I was treated by many physicians, but grew worse until I was seldom able to go out in cold weather."

"About one year ago I was advised to try Peruna, which I did, and I am now entirely well of the catarrh."

"Peruna is a necessity in our home. With the first symptoms of a cold we use it, and are never afflicted with catarrh."

"I advise all who are afflicted with catarrh to try Peruna. There is certainly nothing equal to it as a catarrh medicine."

Dr. Hartman interested in Farming. Notwithstanding Dr. Hartman's busy professional career, he still continues to be interested in farming. He is the owner and manager of one of the largest farms in the State of Ohio, with several thousand acres of the best tilled land in the Middle West, and with hundreds of the best blooded percheron horses ever imported or raised in this country.

Dr. Hartman relies upon Peruna entirely in cases of sickness in his own family.



MR. HENRY SCHROEDER

Pe-ru-na, a Household Friend.

Mr. Henry Schroeder, Eatay, Mich., writes:

"I suffered for almost ten years with catarrh of the stomach and all doctoring was of no avail. I took nine bottles of Peruna and two of Manalin and am now entirely cured."

"I recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this disease. It is my household friend."

One of Dr. Hartman's Grateful Correspondents.

Mr. W. R. Callahan, proprietor of Big Hill Farm, and prominent fruit grower and stock raiser, Glenvar, Va., writes:

"I write to express my kindness toward you and your good medicine, Peruna."

"I had a very bad spell of sickness and could not eat anything at all. My head, stomach, in fact, my whole body ached, and it looked as though nothing would do me any good. I had almost given up."

"I decided to try a bottle of your Peruna and before I had taken half the bottle my appetite came to me and my head became all right. In fact, I was all right all over. Peruna cured me."

While Peruna is not confined to any one class of people, yet it is probably true that the farming class more than any other, rely upon Peruna for the prevention and cure of all climatic diseases.

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Per-na is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings. Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A. The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

MAX FISCHER, Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt.

half the mischief that the present British Government has caused in the United Kingdom. ("Daily Mail.")

Native Labour Problems.

It is interesting to see how the same problems repeat themselves wherever white men come into contact with coloured races. Mr. Winston Churchill had to deal yesterday at one moment with one of the many phases of the labour problem in the Transvaal, at another with the employment of forced labour by Government itself in Nigeria. In this latter case it is true that our administration is only taking over an immemorial custom. The misfortune is that as soon as we make ourselves responsible for such a custom it taints our own Government, and becomes a precedent for the extension of similar practices elsewhere. We trust that the Colonial Office will put pressure on the local administrations to devise means for the universal employment of free paid labour, which we collect from Mr. Churchill's answer to be in practice found more satisfactory where it has been used. A similar but larger problem was satisfactorily solved in Egypt by the administrative talent of Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff who succeeded in abolishing a system of forced labour on the irrigation works that was old in the days of Moses. This is the precedent for British administration when confronted with local customs which are convenient for the administration, but inconsistent with our principles. ("Tribune.")

THE KAISER AND KOPENICK.

The Kaiser was present at a dinner given in Berlin by Prince Bülow, at which the conversation turned on the Köpenick affair. One of the guests remarked that every country had its national great man, to which the Kaiser laughingly replied: "Yes, and Prussia has its Captain von Köpenick." It was then suggested that the pseudo captain should be pardoned. To this his Majesty said he could agree personally, but it was impossible in the case of a person who had served a term of penal servitude. It was not the custom of the Crown to exercise the privilege of mercy on such people.

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THE WORLD'S TRADE.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION.

In a recent article the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says:—A clear idea of the development of modern commercial nations is given in a work entitled "History of the World's Trade," recently issued by Dr. M. Schmidt, who shows that France has made relatively the least progress, and who attributes this circumstance to the purely protective policy adopted by that country, which renders it a vast community supplying its own needs for the most part by the work of its own population.

England's world trade, on the other hand, shows a remarkable development during the past century, and as regards both trade and the size of her merchant fleet England continues to remain on a pinnacle unattained by any other Power. Dr. Schmidt points out, however, that official returns prove that England will not continue indefinitely to occupy a position of absolute dominion, Germany and the United States having in the course of the last few decades risen to the rank of first-rate industrial countries. Competition with the Island Kingdom has become gradually keener, and British trade is already losing ground in the export of such important articles as cotton and iron goods. The British position as an intermediary is also suffering, and although London is still the first port in the world, the old monopoly which has lasted two centuries is now broken down.

Germany, says Dr. Schmidt, can show a more magnificent development than any other commercial Power. Official statistics show that German trade, which consists chiefly of the imports of goods destined to be consumed in the country and the export of her own productions, has just doubled during the past twenty-five years, having increased in value from three to six hundred million pounds.

In the decade ending 1904 the value of German foreign trade has increased 66 per cent., that of Great Britain 38 per cent., that of the United States 59 per cent., and that of France 28 per cent. During the decade ending 1905 the transport facilities of the British merchant fleet increased 47 per cent., that of Germany 234 per cent., viz., from three and a quarter to seven and two third million tons.

Dr. Schmidt regrets the fact that German capitalists lack the courage to invest freely in foreign and colonial enterprises, the value of foreign securities held by Germany having increased since 1870 from five to eight hundred million pounds. He comes to the conclusion, however, that the figures representing British trade and commerce and the participation of British people in foreign and colonial enterprise are so great that there can be no question of the British Empire being ousted from the position of the first commercial Power.

IRRIGATION OF MESOPOTAMIA.

IMPERIAL TRADE ISSUED.

The "Levant Herald" reports that the Sultan recently issued an Iradé, directing the Commissioners who administer the estates in Mesopotamia belonging to the Civil List to take steps to establish irrigation works upon the great plain between the Tigris and the Euphrates. No doubt his Majesty has been influenced in this determination by a knowledge of the wonderful results which have followed the establishment of the great irrigation works in other countries, and has considered very justly that a notable increase in the revenues of his Civil List would result in Mesopotamia from the irrigation of these once fertile plains. With his habitual caution, he has already commenced in a tentative manner, by reclaiming and irrigating some of the land on the banks of the Tigris, in the immediate neighbourhood of the ruins of ancient Babylon, clearing out one of the canals which formerly fed the extensive irrigation works constructed by the Assyrian Monarchs. The results have exceeded all expectations; extensive tracts of land have been brought under cultivation, and the revenues derived from them are most important.

The lands capable of being brought into fruitful cultivation amount to no fewer than 40,000 square miles, lands now utterly arid and barren, but capable of producing all kinds of cereals, fruits, &c., in profusion. The wonderful fertility of the soil in past ages has been attested by Herodotus, Pliny, Berosus, Ammianus, Marcellinus, and other travellers. In A.D. 900 Ibn Serapion describes the canals, &c., existing in his days; there were barrages on the rivers, and headworks at Babylon, Bagdad, Seleucia, Ctesiphon, and Opis. The irrigation works were very complete, and were probably planned by the Assyrians, who showed in them an engineering skill which would do honour to the best modern engineers.

The soil of the delta is very rich and capable of producing annually one crop of wheat and two of maize, the latter yielding two hundred-fold; or two crops of cotton and one of sugar. Fruits of all kinds could be grown to perfection: dates, figs, olives, oranges, lemons, spice trees, gums, &c. Money spent on the canalisation of the Tigris would be well invested, as it would lead to unlimited markets through the Persian Gulf, in Egypt, India, &c. The paucity of agricultural labour in Arabia has often been quoted as a deterrent for enterprise in this part of the world, but this could be met by the importation of fellahs from Egypt or of coolies from India.

SEA-GOING DOCKYARD.

A NOVEL NAVAL EXPERIMENT.

A remarkable vessel for the Royal Navy is being fitted out alongside the shipyard of Sir James Laing and Sons, Sunderland. She is the sequel to an experiment made some time ago, when an old cruiser was converted at Portsmouth into a floating workshop to attend on a fleet at sea for the execution of repairs.

The experiment has evidently been very successful, as the vessel at Laing's is specially built for the same purpose on much extended lines. It would, in fact, not be inapt to describe her as a sea-going dockyard, so extensively is she being fitted with shipyard and engineering machinery.

Considerable secrecy has been preserved with regard to her, all officials connected with her construction being sworn under the Official Secrets Act. She was launched without ceremony some months ago, and "christened" the India Brahms, which name might suggest that she was meant for an Eastern trader, but her internal fitting is now so far advanced that her purpose is obvious, and she is now officially referred to as his Majesty's ship Cyclops.

Externally what most distinguishes her is the number of smokestacks and the positions of some of them. The latter are to carry the smoke from the foundries and workshops below. She is a vessel of 11,000 tons, and her dimensions are: Length 450ft., breadth 55ft., and depth 40ft.

An important part of the ship is the electricity-generating station, as all the machines and cranes are to be worked by electric motors, and, of course, she will be fitted with wireless telegraph apparatus. The vessel, which will carry a crew of about 300 men, mostly artificers, is expected to be ready for sea about next Easter.

Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

November.
Wed. 14 Z'zania Theatre. Mme Hading in *Le Demi-Monde*. 9.
Alhambra Theatre. Italian Dramatic Company. *Una Bolla di Sapone*. 9.30.
Tour Eiffel Music Hall. Every evening. 9.30.
Sat. 17 Ras-el-Tin Palace. Khedivial Reception. 8.30 a.m. H.H. the Khedivah receives European ladies. 3.30-4.30.
Mustapha Range. B.R.C. Practice. 2.30.
New Khedivial Hotel. Annua "Epreuve" of Conservatoire de Musique. 9.15.
Mon. 19 Alhambra Theatre. French comedy company in *La Grande Marnière*. 9.

CAIRO.

November.
Wed. 14 Russell Soldiers' Home. All Saints' Jubilee Sale. 3-5.
Esbeik Theatre. French comedy company. 9.
Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30.
Alcazar Parisien. 9.30.
Champs Ellysées. Cinematograph Entertainment.
Thurs. 15 School of Medicine. Meeting of Cairo Scientific Society. 4.30.
Fri. 16 Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizah Boys' Band. Afternoon.
Sat. 17 Shepherd's Hotel. Small Dance. 10.
Mena House. Small Dance. 10.
Sun. 18 Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizah Boys' Band. Afternoon.
Mon. 26 Khedivial Opera House. French Opera Company in *William Tell*. 9.15.
Fri. 30 Ghazireh. K.S.C. Skye Meeting.

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Head Office: 3, George Street, Edinburgh.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000
ANNUAL REVENUE £1,450,000
LAIRMS PAID £24,375,000

LOCAL BOARD FOR EGYPT:

S. R. COOKSON, Esq., Manager, Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, Cairo.
E. A. HARRISON, Esq., General Manager, Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, (Egypt) Ltd. [14-11-1906]

Head Office for Egypt: Standard Buildings, Cairo.

BABER, MIZRAHI & Co., Chief Agents for Alexandria. A. V. THOMSON, Secretary for Egypt.

L'EPARGNE IMMOBILIERE

Nous avons déjà dit hier ce que nous pensions de cette affaire, à laquelle l'opinion publique est toute favorable, et qui nous paraît appelée à un plein succès. Nous ne pouvons que conseiller à nos amis de s'y intéresser.

Rappelons que les listes de souscription ne seront ouvertes qu'un jour seulement (dimanche, de 9 h. à 4 h. p.m.) aux guichets de la Banque H. de Vries & Boutigny, rue Kas-el-Nil, au Caire et qu'il sera donné une part de fondateur (fidéicommissaire) avec chaque action allouée.

SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE DES EMPLOYES D'ALEXANDRIE

(Lettre circulaire adressée à quelques patrons.)

Monsieur,

Nous venons vous demander quelle sera votre attitude, après le Ramadan, en ce qui concerne le Repos Hebdomadaire.

Perez vous attention à quelques commerçants égoïstes ou entêtés ? Ou bien ferez-vous acte de générosité et, par ce fait, montrerez-vous l'exemple ?

Vous n'ignorez pas, Monsieur, que les employés de confections et de cordonnerie sont extrêmement surexcités, ce dont ils ont raison, convencez-en, et veulent manifester, chose que nous voudrions éviter.

Nous préférons nous adresser directement à vous, sachant qu'avant tout vous êtes, et l'avez prouvé, plein de sollicitude à l'égard de votre personnel.

Nous osons espérer une réponse et vous remercions, Monsieur, l'assurance de nos respectueuses civilités.

Le Président.

E. RUBIE.

P.S. — Nous adressons cette lettre aux maisons ci-dessous désignées :—

S. Stein, Schwartz
Mayer & Co., Matton & Debono,
Fratelli Goldenberg, Habib Baladi,
Elia Conigliano, Cohen Frères,
Bien entendu, nous nous tenons à votre disposition dans le cas où vous le jugeriez nécessaire.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie.)

L'ensemble du marché est assez soutenu et même en hausse partielle. Toutefois, la demande s'est ralentie devant les exigences des vendeurs. Grande animation sur l'Agricole, la Salt & Soda, la Delta Land, l'Investment, le Trust, les Estates, l'Urban, la Building Lands et les Privileged Trains.

La National Bank est ferme à 27 3/8, avec affaires.

Les Tramways Privileged montent de 189 à 191, les Dividendes de 342 à 350, ces derniers sans vendeurs; la Delta s'avance à 17 5/16; les Markets tombent à 27/8 vendeurs, la Bière d'Alexandrie Privileged à 218, et les Cotton Mills à 7/6, tandis que la Salt & Soda gagne 6 pence à 26/9 vendeurs.

En réaction l'Obligation nouvelle Crédit Foncier à 271 1/2, les Lots Turcs à 152, la Cassa di Sconto à 243 3/4 et 239, les Sucreries à 281 1/2 et la Nile Land à 17 7/16.

Par contre, les Nungovich bénéficient de 1/16 à 18 3/8, la Delta Land de 1/32 à 4 7/16, l'Investment de 1/32 à 1 15/32, le Trust et les Estates de 1/32 également à 1 9/16 et 2 11/32, les Splendid Hotels de 1/16 à 4 1/8, la part de fondateur Comptoir de 1/2 livre à 51, la Building Land de 1/8 à 5 3/8, le Crédit Franco-Egyptien de 1/32 à 5 19/32 acheteurs et la Banque d'Orient de 1 fr. à 134.

Comme on le voit par le bref exposé qui précède, la hausse s'accentue partiellement, mais peu à peu les cours se tassent et les acheteurs deviennent plus réservés.

A propos de la vente du palais No. 3 de S.E. Moukhtar Pacha, dont nous avons été les premiers à parler, voici quelques informations complémentaires :

La propriété en question a été achetée en premier lieu au prix de £176,000 par la Société Lyonnaise, qui l'a cédée aux Improvements pour la somme de £185,000. Avec tous les frais, le prix d'achat des Improvements revient à £215,000. Ceux-ci sont en train de passer eux-mêmes leur acquisition à un syndicat, pour le prix de £250,000.

Circular H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Caire, 13 Novembre 1906.

A Londres, le Consolidé anglais est resté hier invarié à 86 1/2. L'Unifiée a regagné 1/4 à 102 1/4. La National Bank a haussé de 1/4 de livre à 27 1/2 et la Delta de 1/8 à 17 1/4. L'Agricole est demeurée inchangée à 9 3/4. La Delta Light a reperdu 1/8 à 12 1/8.

A Paris, le Crédit Foncier Egyptien est resté stationnaire à 779. La Banque d'Athènes a rétrogradé de 1 franc à 147. L'Emprunt russe 1906 a passé de 84.90 à 85.00.

Ici, nous avons eu, ce matin, un marché très actif, avec une légère réaction sur quelques valeurs qui avaient été le plus favorisées par la poussée des dernières séances.

Dans le compartiment des Banques, la National s'est raffermie à 27 3/8. L'Agricole a avancé à 9 13/16. La Cassa di Sconto a été ramenée à 241.242. Le Comptoir Financier a été échangé à 6 7/8-15/6, ex coupon, pour clôturer à 6 15/16; la part de fondateur a été traitée à 58, ex coupon. La Banque d'Orient

s'est consolidée à 133.

Le Crédit Foncier a progressé à 780-781; l'Obligation à lots ancienne a faibli à 338-339. La Delta a gagné 5/32 à 17 1/8-3/16. La Bébéra a molli à 44 et l'Union Foncière à 6 9/16-5/8.

L'Immobilier a avancé à 330 et sa part de fondateur à 740. La Nile Land a fait 17 3/8-1/2. Très mouvementés, les Improvements sont remontés à 6 5/8 pour finir à 6 1/2. Les Allotments ont été bien tenus à 4 1/8-3/16 et leur part de fondateur à 171.

En excellente tendance, les Entreprises Immobilières et Travaux ont clôturé à 4 3/4, acheteurs.

Les Jouissances Eaux du Caire sont revenues à 271-272. Les Ciments ont bénéficié de 2 francs à 73; leur part de dividende a, par contre, fléchi à 16 1/2. Les Héliopolis ont été demandés à 334-335; leur part de fondateur a été négociée à 9 5/8.

Dans le groupe des valeurs hôtelières, les Nungovich ont avancé à 18 3/8. Les Egyptien ont réactionné à 5 7/8 et les Upper Egypt à 5 1/2.

Parmi les petites valeurs, les Delta Land ont baissé jusqu'à 4 13/32 pour mieux clôturer à 4 7/16-1/2. Les Estates se sont alourdis à 2 5/16; leur part de fondateur a atteint 16. Les Abdy très fermes, ont été encore ramassés à 1 7/16-1/2. Les New Egyptian ont progressé à 33/9. Les Oasis ont faibli à 1 5/16-3/8 et les Salt and Soda à 26 shellings.

L'EMISSION DE "L'EPARGNE IMMOBILIERE LTD."

L'émission de "L'Epargne Immobilière," Société dont nous avons annoncé la formation à Londres au mois d'août dernier, est définitivement fixée à après-demain jeudi 15 Novembre.

Cette Compagnie, au capital de £100,000, représenté par 24,950 actions de £4 et 10,000 parts de fondateur (fidéicommissaires) a pour objet principal de construire, dans les quartiers populaires du Caire, des habitations économiques, propres et saines, pour ouvriers, employés et autres personnes de moyens limités. Elle se propose également de construire, dans la banlieue, des maisonnettes avec jardin pour les vendre par paiements échelonnés. Les administrateurs prévoient d'excellents résultats financiers de la construction d'habitations sur du terrain à acheter à bon compte et, mieux encore, sur du terrain pris à bail.

850 actions seulement seront offertes à la souscription publique, le solde ayant été souscrit par les promoteurs. Une part de fondateur (fidéicommissaire) sera allouée à chaque action prise en souscription publique. On peut, d'ailleurs, se référer pour tous détails aux prospectus qui ont été distribués dans nos bureaux ou que nous enverrons sur demande.

Il y a lieu de relever que la Société débute avec l'intégralité de son capital, soit £100,000, tous les frais de constitution et d'émission, évalués à £1,000, ayant été supportés par les promoteurs.

Au reste, la nouvelle Société ayant été constituée sous nos auspices, nos amis peuvent être sûrs que c'est une affaire de tout repos et dont les perspectives sont des plus brillantes.

L'Express Nile Steamers Co. procédera le mercredi 14 Novembre courant, à 4 h. p.m., au lancement de son bateau-touriste "America" à l'Arsenal du Bah-el-Asma, près du Pont des Anglais à Ghiz-h.

Carnet de l'actionnaire.

Le conseil d'administration de la Cairo Suburban Building Lands Co. a décidé de faire appel pour le 1er Décembre prochain du solde de L.E. 2, restant dû sur les actions de la Société. Par conséquent, cette somme devra être versée à la date précitée aux bureaux de la Société, rue Kas-el-Nil.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS

November 13.
Congo, French s. Capt. Baretge, Marseilles, Messageries Maritimes.
Perseo, Ital. s. Capt. Domenico, Mersina and Beyrouth, Florio-Rubattino.
November 14.
Belgravian, Brit. s. Capt. Harris, Constantinople and Smyrna, Barker & Co.
Bitinia, Aust. s. Capt. Kamenarevich, Trieste, Ginassevich.
Adalia, Brit. s. Capt. Hannaford, London and Malta, Tamvao.
Kabira, Brit. s. Capt. Willett, Mersina and Port Said, Khedivial Mail.

DEPARTURES.

November 12.
Heathfield, Brit. s. Capt. Fraser, Barry Dock, in ballast.
November 13.
Menzle, Brit. s. Capt. Freeman, Constantinople, in ballast.
Lefkosie, Greek s. Capt. Eliadis, Cyprus.
Raine Olga, Rus. s. Capt. Emeretly, Odessa.
Esperanza, Brit. s. Capt. Yecoyanni, Alexandretta.
Eptanisie, Greek s. Capt. Coandouris, Braila, in ballast.
Ile de France, French yacht, Capt. Nicolai, Syria.
Arabian, Brit. s. Capt. Price, Manchester.

Beck & Co's Pilsener Beer.
Obtainable from every respectable firm in CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA AND THE SUDAN.
Otherwise apply to
E. J. FLEURENT, H. MICALLEF, Sole Agents,
11, Rue Midan, Alexandrie.

Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Tuesday 13th November, 1906.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)		
FROM	The Company's Offices	Postal Telegraph Offices
London	21	43
Liverpool	15	43
Manchester	22	1. 12
Glasgow	22	1. 12
Other Provincial Offices	—	53

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIER EN MARCHANDISES

Réponse des Primes en Contrats (Obligatoire entre agences absentes) du Vendredi 31 Octobre 1906, à 5h.15 p.m. Coton F.G.F.Br.

Reçoit	Livrent
Novembre 1907	Tal. 16 11/16 à 16 23/32
Novembre	17 5/8 à 17 21/32
Janvier	17 1/2 à 17 7/8
Mars	18 5/32 à 18 3/16
Mai	18 17/32 à 18 9/16
Juillet	18 27/32 à 18 7/8

Graines de coton P.T. 66 3/4 à 67—

Novembre-Décembre-Jan. 67 20/40 à 67 25/40

Février-Mars 69 10/40 à 69 15/40

Février-Mars 69 10/40 à 69 15/40

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Février-Mars 69 10/40 à 69 15/40

MARCHÉ DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

14 novembre 1906.—(11h.55 a.m.)

Cotons.—Clôture du marché du 13 nov. : En hausse.

BEURRES

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good : Hausse de 1/2

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET PAYSAN

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good : Hausse de 1/2

ABASSI

Fully Good Fair, Good et Extra : Hausse de 1/2

JOANNOVICH

Fully Good Fair, Good et Extra : Hausse de 1/2

Etat du marche de ce jour, cotons : Inchanges

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par can. 47897

contre même jour l'année précédente can. 51540.

Graines de coton.—En baisse

Disponible

Ticket

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Egyptian Delta Light Railways Ltd.

HELOUAN BRANCH.

From the 15th November animal trucks will be attached to all through trains on the Helouan Branch, and an entrance has been opened at South side of Babel-Louk Station where animals will be received ten minutes before departure of trains. 28840-3-2

Societe Egyptienne de la Daira Sanieh

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above Company invites tenders for the purchase of its steamer "Pelican," including furniture and fittings. Offers will be received at the office of the Company, No. 2 Sharia El Bank El Watani, up to Friday the 30th November. For all information apply to the office of the Company. V. HARARI PASHA, Director General. 28816-4-2

Important Notice.

The attention of the public is drawn to the notice published by the Alexandria Municipality a month ago on the subject of the valuation of house property of which the first valuation was made eight years ago.

The Municipality particularly draws the attention of the proprietors to the regulation by which they are required to advise the Administration of all new constructions, additions, or outbuildings to their property before the fifteenth instant, under penalty of a double fine.

Administrator
(Signed) W. P. CHATAWAY.
Alexandria, November 12. 28839-3-2

Egyptian State Railways.

NOTICE.

The Egyptian State Railways Administration have the honour to inform the Public that, from Thursday, 1st November, a dining-car will be attached to No. 6 train leaving Luxor for Shallal at 10.40 a.m., and to No. 5 train leaving Shallal for Luxor at 9.40 a.m., on the following days:

From Luxor every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.
From Shallal every Wednesday, Friday and Monday.
Cairo, 1st November, 1906.
G. B. MACAULEY,
General Manager.
28829-2-2

Avis Important

Il est rappelé au public, l'avis de la Municipalité publié il y a un mois au sujet de l'évaluation des immeubles dont la première évaluation a été faite il y a huit ans.

La Municipalité attire tout particulièrement l'attention des propriétaires sur le règlement qui leur prescrit d'avoir à aviser l'Administration de toutes constructions nouvelles, additions ou retranchements à leurs immeubles, avant le 15 courant sous peine de double imposition.

Alexandrie le 12 Novembre 1906.
L'Administrateur
(signé) W. P. CHATAWAY.

Municipalite d'Alexandrie

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux de cimentage d'une pièce d'eau au Grand Jardin Nouzha.

Le cautionnement est fixé à 15% du montant de l'offre.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau de Nettoyement où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité, avant le 20 Novembre 1906.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m. L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention "Soumission pour cimentage d'une pièce d'eau au Grand Jardin Nouzha."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale, avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 20 Novembre 1906 à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

L'Administrateur
(Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY.
Alexandrie, le 12 Novembre 1906. 28837-3-2

Residents

Returning from Europe and who have not hitherto used

HOWIE'S BUTTER

should not fail to give it a trial, before making their winter arrangements.
Address:—Shubra Road, Cairo. 24-5-907

Societe Internationale des Employes D'ALEXANDRIE.

SIÈGE SOCIAL RUE SIDI EL METWALLI No. 30
ET RUE HAMMAM EL ZAHAB No. 1 AU 1ER ETAGE

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Deux employés bons comptables disposant de quelques heures par jour demandent tenir livres de commerce. Bonnes références.

Professeur français diplômé, cherche leçons à domicile.

Un professeur d'arabe et de comptabilité d'ondes plus grands établissements d'instruction de la ville désire donner des leçons particulières.

Un jeune homme de 30 ans demande place de caissier.

Une dame connaissant la machine à écrire et la comptabilité désire un emploi.

Comptable expérimenté dans diverses Administrations de Banque, d'entreprise et de commerce, possédant de bons certificats et parlant diverses langues demande un emploi.

Il est disposé à donner des leçons, mettre en ordre les livres et les tenir provisoirement.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert tous les jours, excepté les dimanches et jours de fête, de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

« Les personnes qui adressent des demandes à la Société, sont priées de joindre un timbre pour la réponse. »

GOUVERNEMENT DU SOUDAN

Concessions de Terrains à Batir a Port-Soudan

Le Gouvernement du Soudan va prochainement disposer, par voie d'adjudication d'environ 400 parcelles de terrains à bâtir à Port-Soudan.

Les dites parcelles seront données à bail emphytéotique, pour une durée de 80 années à partir du 1er Janvier 1907, moyennant loyer annuel, à charge pour le locataire de bâtir. Le loyer ne sera payable qu'à partir de la date de l'acceptation de l'offre.

Les baux seront renouvelables à perpétuité moyennant un loyer variable fixé à la fin de chaque terme, soit d'accord, soit par arbitrage.

En fixant le nouveau loyer, la valeur des bâtiments élevés par le locataire ne sera pas considérée comme un motif d'augmentation de loyer.

EXEMPLE: Si une parcelle de terrain est louée pour une durée de 80 années à partir du 1er Janvier 1907. Dans ce cas, à l'expiration de ce délai, le locataire aura un droit (à condition d'observer les conditions du bail) d'obtenir un nouveau bail pour une nouvelle période de 80 années, moyennant un loyer modifié, et ainsi à perpétuité.

Le loyer modifié sera calculé sur la valeur du terrain, s'il était libre de construction.

Des offres sont demandées pour les baux emphytéotiques dont s'agit; ces offres devront mentionner la prime que le soumissionnaire est disposé à payer au comptant en sus des loyers annuels établis pour chacun des lots. La dite prime devra être payée en un seul versement à la signature du contrat de bail.

Toutes offres doivent être faites par soumission, sur les formules dressées par le Gouvernement du Soudan, et doivent être reçues à Khartoum avant le 1er Janvier 1907.

Le détail des terrains offerts, le plan de la ville, les conditions de l'adjudication et de la concession, la formule de soumission, spécification du bail, seront à la disposition du Public à partir du 1er Octobre 1906, aux lieux ci-après indiqués, durant les heures de bureau.

Khartoum*—Bureau du Directeur de l'Agriculture et des Terrains (T) et bureau du Gouverneur de la Province de Khartoum.

Le Caire*—Bureau de l'agent du Gouvernement du Soudan (T).

Port-Soudan*—Bureau de l'Inspecteur (Bureau du Gouvernement (T)).

Souakim—Bureau du Gouverneur de la Province et de la Mer Rouge.

Wadi-Halfa—Bureau du Gouverneur de la Province de Halfa.

El-Damer—Bureau du Gouverneur de la Province de Berber.

Athara—Bureau du Directeur du Chemin de Fer.

Alexandrie—Bureau de Mr. Macpherson Grant.

Port-Said—Bureau de F. Dixon bey, Représentant du Ministère de la Guerre.

Londres—Bureau du Colonel Western, Broadway Chambers, Westminster et le Soudan Court, Imperial Institute.

Suez—Bureau du Capitaine Falconer, Représentant du Ministère de la Guerre.

Pour la commodité des acheteurs éventuels les conditions d'adjudication et de concession ont été traduites en arabe et en français et des copies de ces traductions, dans les deux langues, peuvent être obtenues à partir du 1er Octobre 1906, moyennant paiement de P.T. 5 par copie, aux bureaux mentionnés dans la liste ci-dessus, qui sont suivis d'une lettre majuscule T.

Des informations supplémentaires peuvent être obtenues après publications des documents ci-dessus mentionnés, moyennant demande écrite adressée au Directeur de l'Agriculture et des Terrains, à Khartoum.

* Aux bureaux marqués d'une astérisque, copies des documents pourront être obtenues à partir du 12 Octobre 1906, moyennant paiement de P.T. 5 ou un shelling par copie. 28497-2-1

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER BREMEN.

FEARS NO HONEST COMPETITION FOR QUALITY

N.B.—Inferior Brands now being offered to

Managers of certain good circles.

Beware of evilly disposed competition running down this very

SUPERIOR BRAND OF BEER

Notice.

SUDAN GOVERNMENT.

DISPOSAL OF BUILDING SITES AT PORT SUDAN.

The Sudan Government will shortly dispose by Tender of about 400 Building Sites at Port Sudan.

The sites will be Leasehold held at Annual Rents on Building Lease for Eighty Years from 1st January, 1907. Rents will be payable only from date of acceptance of Tender.

The Lease will be Perpetually Renewable at Revised Rents fixed in default of Agreement by Arbitration at the end of each term of years. In fixing the revised rents the value of Buildings erected by Lessees will Not be regarded as a ground for Increase of Rent.

Example: If a plot is leased for a term of 80 years from 1st January 1907 then on the expiration of that term the Lessee will have a right (subject to observance of his covenant etc) to obtain a fresh lease for a further period of 80 years at a revised rent, and so on in perpetuity. The revised rent will be calculated on the value the site would bear if it were vacant building lands.

Offers are invited of Premiums for the Purchase of the above mentioned leasehold sites.

All offers must be made by Tender, on the forms issued by the Sudan Government, and must be received at Khartoum not later than 1st January 1907.

Particulars of the sites offered, Plan of the Town, Conditions of Tender and Sale, Form of Tender, specimen Form of Lease, etc., will on and after October 1st 1906 be open to inspection at the following places during the usual business hours:

Khartoum: *Office of Director of Agriculture and Lands (T) and Office of Governor of Khartoum Province.

Cairo: *Office of Sudan Agent (T).

Port Sudan: Office of Inspector (Government Office) (T).

Suakin: Office of Governor of Red Sea Province.

El Damer: Office of Governor of Berber Province.

Athara: Office of Director of Railways.

Alexandria: Office of Mr. Macpherson Grant.

Port Said: Office of Dixon Bey, War Office Representative.

Londres: *Office of Col. Western, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, and the Sudan Court, Imperial Institute.

Suez: Office of Capt. Falconer, War Office Representative.

For the convenience of intending purchasers the Conditions of Tender and Sale have been translated into Arabic and French and copies of the translations into either language will be obtainable after 1st October 1906 on payment of 5 P.T. per copy at the Offices in the above list which are distinguished by a capital T.

Further information will be obtainable after the publication of the above-mentioned documents on application in writing to The Director of Agriculture and Lands, Khartoum.

* Copies of the Documents will be obtainable after 1st October 1906 on payment of 5 P.T. or 1 Shilling per copy at the Offices marked with an asterisk.

Sudan Government.

NOTICE.

Persons importing Egyptian Labourers to work in the Sudan are recommended to enter into a written contract with them. This contract should be explained and signed by the Labourers in presence of an official or other reliable witness. 23283A-30-10-9-7

THE NATIONAL HOTEL, Cairo

One of the finest and most up-to-date Hotels in the Metropolis. Situated in Sharia Soliman Pasha, the very centre of the healthiest and most fashionable quarter. Stands in its own grounds with garden and lawn tennis grounds at back. Over 350 rooms and 5 saloons. Magnificent salle à manger. Handsome covered promenade veranda, 80 yards long. Highest class cuisine, electric light throughout, and lifts. English comforts. Rooms and apartments at prices to suit every one. For further particulars apply to GENERAL MANAGER, Cairo. 26839-30-11-906

HOTEL BRISTOL, CAIRO.

FULL SOUTH, ELECTRIC LIGHT, OPPOSITE ESBEKIEH GARDENS, LARGE VERANDAH, MODERATE CHARGES.

CHAS. BAUER, Proprietor.

This Hotel is beautifully fitted up and is in the most central part of Cairo. Terms for pension are at the rate of ten shillings a day. Special terms for officers of Army of Occupation. 24832-31-10-906

NEW VICTORIA HOTEL, SAN STEFANO, Near ALEXANDRIA

Open all the year round. Specially built in 1904 for a first class Hotel with every modern comfort. Magnificent Dining room, Saloons, Smoking room, large Verandah and Garden. Electric light. MODERATE CHARGES. Ten minutes by carriage or Palais tram from Sidi Gaber. Special terms for Government Officials and Officers of the Army of Occupation. C. F. RAISIG, MANAGER. 27322-31-10-906

RESTAURANT AND BAR OPEN TO NON-RESIDENTS.

LIPTON, LIMITED.

NAVAL & MILITARY CONTRACTORS.

Office & Stores: 31 Boulevard de Ramleh, Alexandria.

P. O. BOX 665; TELEPHONE, 1682.

TEA, PROVISION, WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

TEA MERCHANTS TO THE KING OF ENGLAND.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Tea, Wine and Spirit Agents for all Egypt, P. BLESS & Co., Rue Nubar Pacha, Alexandria, and Ben-el-Suraïn, Cairo. — Head Office, City Road, London. 28043-30-11-906

Cairo Photographic Stores

O. DIRADOUR

PLACE DE L'OPERA

SPECIAL DEPOT FOR KODAKS AND FILMS

Plates, printing paper and supplies of the best English, French and German brands.

AMATEUR WORK, CAMERA REPAIRS, ETC.

301-5-3-907

Administration des Chemins de Fer

de l'Etat Egyptien

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du Public qu'à partir du 1er Décembre 1906, la nouvelle halte d'Abou-Ghaleb, sise au kilom. 44 entre Katta et Warden, sera ouverte pour le service des voyageurs et des marchandises. Le Caire, le 10 Novembre 1906. 28831-2-2

AVIS

L'Administration des Chemins de fer de l'Etat a l'honneur d'informer le Public que l'admission des apprentis aux Ateliers des Chemins de Fer sera gratuite, jusqu'à nouvel avis, c'est-à-dire qu'elle se fera sans paiement de la prime de L.E. 5 préalablement fixée.

La durée de l'apprentissage sera de cinq années et le salaire pendant cette période sera comme suit:

Pour les six premiers mois sans paie

Pour les six mois suivants 20 m/m par jour

Pour la seconde année 40 " " "

Pour la troisième année 50 " " "

Pour la quatrième année 60 " " "

Pour la cinquième année 80 " " "

Les apprentis ne doivent pas être âgés de moins de 14 ans. ni de plus de 16.

Ils doivent, avant d'entrer, être examinés par un médecin de l'Administration et passer un examen de lecture, d'écriture et d'arithmétique élémentaire.

A l'expiration de la durée de l'apprentissage, ils seront considérés comme employés à la journée et promus suivant leur mérite.

Le Caire, le 10 Novembre 1906. 28820-2-2

SAYERS'

Celebrated Cognac Brandies

all guaranteed "Pure Grape"

AGENTS REQUIRED.

Apply to

Geo. Sayer & Co.

Cognac, (France.)

London Prize Medal 1862.

Highest Reward, Lower Canada, 1865.

Hors Concours, Chicago, 1893.

Trade-Mark, 1907

NEW KHEDIVIAL HOTEL

CAIRO.

Built in 1904. Modern House. Splendid situation. Electric Light Lift. Pension P.T. 40. Arrangements for families.

Rooms and Breakfast P.T. 25. — Meals à la Carte 30/10-11-907

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements.

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

	ONCE	3 TIMES	6 TIMES
15 words	P.T. 5	P.T. 10	P.T. 15
30 words	" 8	" 16	" 24
Every 10 words, beyond 30.	" 2	" 4	" 6

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged, he advertisements not appearing consecutively

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

A GARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER.

A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free. AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

ASSOUAN. — Mr. G. Mitchell, Estate Agent,

has several plots of land suitable for building in this rising district. Apply as above 28744-30-14

PICKENS DERFER TYPEWRITERS.

London Prices. Address to the Agent, Post Office Box No. 35, Alexandria. 31-12-906

ENGLISH RESIDENT GOVERNESS re-

quired in Greek gentleman's family; refined young English gentlewoman of good attainments; recent arrival preferred; £60 p.a. Apply with references to "C.G.P." Box 628, Cairo. 28317-6-6

FURNISHED ROOM to let, in a very good

family. Apply, No. 28, 826, "Egyptian Gazette" office. 28826-6-4

GERMAN LESSONS by experienced lady

teacher, French and Italian conversation. Apply, No. 28824 "Egyptian Gazette." 28824-6-5

JEUNE HOMME sachant l'allemand, le

français l'anglais, l'italien, la comptabilité et tous les autres travaux de bureau cherche emploi. Adresse: "Commission" à l'"Egyptian Gazette." 28832-3-3

PLACIER VOYAGEUR TISSUS.—Maison

européenne sur le point de créer complot de vente au Caire demande placier voyageur connaissant à fond clientèle et tissus. Indiquez références et conditions détaillées à A. Goldschmidt Hôtel des Voyageurs à Alexandrie. 28843-3-2

PENSION.—Monsieur et sa dame demandent

un Caire chambre à coucher et selon confortablement meublées avec pension complète. Nourriture bourgeoise et de préférence dans famille allemande. Ecrire conditions et détails à A. Goldschmidt Hôtel des Voyageurs à Alexandrie. 28844-1

TO LET.—Two furnished rooms in private

family; electric light; good locality. Apply No. 28799 "Egyptian Gazette." 28799-6-6

UN MAITRE Cuisinier connaissant à per-

fection la cuisine Européenne ainsi qu'Orientale désire avoir une place s'adresser Bazar Ratib Pacha, Café Arménien, Sarkis Amirian. 28835-3-3

WANTED, for six months. Furnished Flat,

not less than three bed-rooms, in Alexandria or Ramleh. Address, No. 28834 "Egyptian Gazette." 28824-3-3

WANTED immediately Junior English

Shorthand and Typist. Apply "Begrivo," care of this paper. 28845-3-2



It is popular English Sweetmeat can be obtained at:

Mr. CARONIS, Anglo-Alexandrian Stores, Port-Said.

Mr. DEMETRIADES,

Messrs. TANOURI BONNIET & Co.,

The PATISSERIE DE LA BOURSE, Rue Cherif Pacha Alexandria.

Manufacture: London, England.



British Commercial Travellers

Visiting Cairo should arrange with

"THE COMMERCIAL BUREAU"

Sharia Madabegh, for introductions to Firms 27-31-1-907

Davies Bryan & Co.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL

BOURSE DU CAIRE

Le Caire, le 13 Novembre 1906.

Banques	Actions	Jouissances
Agricultural Bank of Egypt £ 9 1/2	146 —	940
Banque d'Athènes Frs. 146 —		
National Bank of Egypt £ 27 1/2		
Cassa di Sconto Frs. 241-242		
" Nouv. Emis. Frs. 236 —		
Land Bank £ 8 1/2	75	
Comptoir Financ. & Comm. £ 6 1/2	53 ex	
Banque d'Abyssinie £ 5 1/2		
Banque d'Orient Frs. 135 —		

Chemins de Fer
Alex. & Ramleh Railway £ 7 —
oblig. 5 o/o £ 102 —
Delta Light Railway £ 11 1/2
Lots Tures obligations Frs. 150 —

Societes des Eaux
Alexandria Water Company £ 13 1/2
Eaux du Caire part capital Frs. 123 —
Eaux de Tanta £ 8 1/2

Societes Foncières
Daira Sanieh Nouvelle £ 17 1/2
Crédit Foncier Egyptien Frs. 780-781
Cr. Foncier ob. 3 o/o à Lots Frs. 338-339
Cr. Foncier ob. Nouv. Emis. Frs. 272 —
Cr. Foncier ob. 3 1/2 o/o Frs. 500 —
Soc. Agricole & Ind. 5 o/o Frs. 950 —
Société Agricole & Ind. 4 o/o Frs. 515 —
Caisse Hyp. d'Egypte Frs. 555 —
Société Anonyme du Behera L.E. 44 —
Ste An. du Behera obligat. L.E. 5 —
Société Foncière d'Egypte L.E. 31 —
Delta Land Company £ 4 1/2
Wardan Estate £ 7 1/2
Nile Land £ 17 1/2
Egyptian Estates Limited £ 2 1/2
Union Foncière £ 6 1/2
Anglo-Eg. Land Allotment L.E. 4 1/2
Gharbieh Land L.E. 3 1/2

Societes Immobilières
Cie. Immobilière d'Egypte Frs. 380 —
Agricole du Nil Frs. 276 —
Improvements Corporation £ 6 1/2
Enterprises and Development L.E. 12 1/2
Urbanes et Rurales £ 6 1/2
Entreprises Im. et Travaux L.E. 4 1/2

Societes Industrielles
Anglo-Eg. Spinning £ 0 1/2
Crown Brewery d'Alex. Frs. 216-220
Crown Brewery du Caire Frs. 135 —
Egyptian Cotton Mills £ 7/9-8/
Egyptian Salt and Soda £ 26/-
Ste des Ciments d'Egypte Frs. 73 —
Sucreries et Raffinerie Frs. 29 —
Ibrahimieh Ploughing Co. £ —
Port Said Salt Association £ 16/-
Nile Cold Storage £ 0 1/2
Egyptian Markets £ 27/6-27/9

Navigation & Vapeur
Anglo-American Nile £ 6 —
Khedivial Mail S.S. £ 4 1/2
Menzaleh Canal & Nav. Co. L.E. 3 1/2
Express Nile Steamers Co. L.E. 4 1/2

Hôtels
Nungovich Hotels £ 18 1/2
Nungovich Hotels Nouv. £ 18 1/2
Egyptian Hotels £ 7 1/2
National Hotels L.E. 4 —
Upper Egypt Hotels L.E. 5 1/2
Splendid Hotels L.E. 4 1/2
Excelsior Hotels L.E. 4 1/2

Tramways
Tramways d'Alexandrie Frs. 189 —
Tramways du Caire Frs. 600 —

Valeurs diverses
Bourse Khediviale du Caire £ 154 —
Egyptian Investment £ 1 1/2
Société Egypt. d'Irrigation £ 16 —
Corporation of W. Egypt £ 1 1/2
New Egyptian Company £ 33/6-33/9
Land & General Trust £ 1 1/2
Egypt. Trust & Investment £ 1 1/2
Soc. Frigorifique d'Egypte L.E. 4 1/2
Walker & Meimarachi £ 0 1/2
Automobiles du Caire £ 5 1/2
Egyptian Constructions £ 1 1/2

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RAMLEH RAILWAY COMPANY

RECETTES
du dimanche 4 novembre au samedi 10 nov. 1906
Billets Abonnements et divers
Année courante 849 6 197 1052
" dernière 708 — 144 852
Augmentation 141 — 53 200

du 1er octobre 1906 au samedi 10 novembre 1906
Billets Abonnements et divers
Année courante 5381 532 1323 7236
" dernière 4778 341 951 6070
Augmentation 603 191 372 1166

ALEXANDRIA TRAMWAY COMPANY

du dimanche 4 novembre au samedi 10 nov. 1906
Billets Abonnements et Divers
Année courante 1534 177 1711
" dernière 1161 115 1276
Augmentation 373 62 435

du 1er janvier au samedi 10 novembre 1906
Billets Abonnements et Divers
Année courante 64406 7187 71593
" dernière 53523 6750 60273
Augmentation 10883 437 11320

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